



# 1000

*Québécois French*

*An OffQc ebook*

**1000**

Québécois French

Copyright © 2015 OffQc  
All rights reserved

**1000** is an OffQc ebook. Learn more  
Québécois French on **offqc.com**.

## Table of contents

Introduction

Frequently used contractions in informal language

How *â* is pronounced

How *d* and *t* are pronounced

How yes-no questions are asked with *tu*

1 000 examples of use

1-100

501-600

101-200

601-700

201-300

701-800

301-400

801-900

401-500

901-1000

## Introduction

This book is for you if you:

- have trouble understanding spoken Québécois French and don't know what you're supposed to be learning to remedy the problem,
- want to make your spoken French sound more natural by incorporating frequently used contractions into your speech,
- need a way to learn or review a large amount of vocabulary, expressions and pronunciations associated with Québécois French.

This book contains 1000 examples of use taken from the conversational level of French. Each example is accompanied by notes to help you make sense of what you read, and to enable you to incorporate the language into your own use of spoken French.

The language in this book has been inspired by the first four years of content on **OffQc** (almost 1000 posts). It has also been injected with new vocabulary and examples of use taken directly from conversations in Montréal.

This book has been written in a way that makes it as easy as possible to review or learn a large amount of material. You can read it from beginning to end, or dip in and out whenever you have a few spare minutes.

Combine your reading of this book with extensive listening practice. You'll hear the language in this book used all the time in regular conversations, on television and radio, and in films. This book will help you to make sense of what you hear.

When you finish reading this book, you'll:

- be able to identify and use the most frequently used contractions and vocabulary heard in informal language,
- have filled in many of the gaps in your knowledge of Québécois French and informal language,
- have a much stronger understanding of what distinguishes informally spoken French from the written standard,
- feel more confident about speaking French in a way that sounds less bookish and helps you to fit in better,
- have a much stronger base upon which to build as you continue learning French, and more specifically Québécois French, on your own.

## Frequently used contractions in informal language

**Je suis** contracts to **j'suis** (sounds like **chui**) or **j'su's** (sounds like **chu**). The pronunciation **chu** is typically associated with Québécois French, whereas **chui** can be heard throughout the francophonie, including Québec. In authentic texts, you may see **chu** spelled as **chu, chus, j'su', j'sus**, etc. This book uses **j'su's**.

The subject **je** can contract informally before a consonant. **Je veux** can contract to **j'veux** (sounds like **jveu**) and **je donne** to **j'donne** (sounds like **jdonne**). Before certain sounds (**k, f, p, s, t**), the contracted **j'** makes a **ch** sound. **J'capote** (from **je capote**) sounds like **ch'capote**, **j'fais** (from **je fais**) sounds like **ch'fais**, **j'sais** (from **je sais**) sounds like **ché**, and **j'trouve** (from **je trouve**) sounds like **ch'trouve**.

The **u** of **tu** drops in informal language. **Tu as** contracts to **t'as** (rhymes with **pas**), and **tu es** contracts to **t'es** (sounds like **té**). Similarly, you'll hear **t'avais** (from **tu avais**), **t'étais** (from **tu étais**), **t'appelles** (from **tu appelles**), **t'acceptes** (from **tu acceptes**), **t'en** (from **tu en**), etc.

The subjects **il** and **ils** contract in pronunciation to **i'**. **Il fait**, then, is pronounced informally as **i' fait**, and **ils disent** is pronounced informally as **i' disent**. **Il est** and **il a**, on the other hand, where the verb that follows **i'** begins with a vowel, are pronounced informally as **y'est** and **y'a**. Rather than **i'**, this book uses **y** throughout — **y fait**, **y disent**, **y'avait**, **y'était**, etc.

The expression **il y a** is pronounced informally as **y'a**. The negative form, **il n'y a pas**, is pronounced informally as **y'a pas**.

The subject **elle** can contract to what sounds like **à**. This means that **elle dit** and **elle veut** can sound like **à dit** and **à veut**. When the verb that follows begins with a vowel, the **L** sound is reestablished, so **elle a**, for example, sounds like **à l'a**. **Elle est** can undergo a different sort of change, though — it can contract to **'est**, which sounds like **è**. For example, **'est ben bonne, la photo** means **elle est ben bonne, la photo** (*the photo's really good*).

As for the plural subject **elles**, it may be replaced by **ils** in spoken language, pronounced informally as **y**.

The prepositions **sur**, **dans** and **à** are subject to contraction in informal language.

The **r** of **sur** can drop in informal language, which is why **sur le** is pronounced spontaneously as **su'l'**, which sounds like **sul**. In **sur la** and **sur les**, the initial **L** sound of **la** and **les** also drops, resulting in **su' 'a** and **su' 'es**, which can contract even further to **s'a** and **s'es**.

**Dans le** is pronounced informally as **dans l'**, which sounds like **danl**. In **dans la**, the initial **L** sound of **la** drops, resulting in **dans 'a**, which sounds essentially like **dans**. This book shows this contraction as **dans'**, with an apostrophe. **Dans les**, on the other hand, can contract to what sounds like **dain**.

**À la** can contract to **à 'a**, where **la** again loses its initial **L** sound. **À 'a** sounds like a slightly trailing **à**.

You'll become more proficient in understanding these contractions as you work through the examples in this book.

## How â is pronounced

In Québécois French, **a** and **â** are pronounced differently. This means the words **tache** and **tâche** don't sound the same.

As an approximation, **tache** sounds like *tash*, and **tâche** sounds like *tawsh*. **Patte** and **pâte** don't sound the same either. **Patte** sounds like *pat*, and **pâte** sounds like *pawt*. For some speakers, the **â** sound will even come closer to *ow*. The following words written with the accented **â** are all pronounced with this *aw* sound: **lâche**, **mâcher**, **pâle**, **relâcher**, **câble**, **plâtre**. You'll hear the **â** sound all the time when listening to French spoken by the Québécois.

When you see the accented **â**, you know it's pronounced *aw*. Where things get a little tricky is that some words use the **â** sound even when they're not spelled with the accented **â**. For example, the first syllable of **carreau** uses the **â** sound, but it's spelled with an unaccented **a**. It's pronounced **cârreau**. The second syllable of **ramasser** uses the **â** sound, but it's also written with an unaccented **a**. It's pronounced **ramâsser**.

These words spelled with an unaccented **a** all use the **â** sound:

**classe, classeur, miracle, barrer, barre, gaz, paille, carré, passer, passe, passeport, tasse, cadre, brasser, base, case, casier, espace, raser, jaser**

You'll discover even more words that use the **â** sound as you listen to French spoken by the Québécois. If possible (like when listening to the radio or watching television), write down the words you hear containing the **â** sound and learn from your notes.

With sufficient exposure, you'll become accustomed to which words use the **â** sound and which ones don't.

## How *d* and *t* are pronounced

When the letter **d** comes before the French **i** or **u** sounds, it sounds like **dz**.

Say the English word *lad***s**. It sounds like *lad***dz**. That's the **dz** sound. This means **dîner** sounds like **dzîner**, and **dune** sounds like **dzune**. But **doux** and **demain** don't take the **dz** sound — they just sound like **doux** and **demain** because there's no **i** or **u** sound after the letter **d**.

When the letter **t** comes before the French **i** or **u** sounds, it sounds like **ts**.

Say the English word *hat***s**. That's the **ts** sound. This means **type** sounds like **tsipe**, and **tu** sounds like **tsu**. But **taper** and **matin** don't take the **ts** sound — they just sound like **taper** and **matin** because there's no **i** or **u** sound after the letter **t**. (There's a letter **i** after the **t** in **matin**, but it doesn't make an **i** sound. Together with **n**, it makes a nasal sound instead.)

These words use the **dz** sound:

**mardi, dimanche, dur, mordu, midi, duc, dix, vendu, difficile, rendu, disparu, discours, cardio, fondu, séduire, friandise, différence, canadien, ridicule, diriger, diluer**

These words use the **ts** sound:

**battu, tube, facture, fatigant, sportif, sentir, négatif, pratiquement, caricature, bâtir, nourriture, chrétien, article, reparti, créature, actuel, pitié, sympathique**

These words use neither the **dz** nor the **ts** sounds:

**costaud, double, patin, timbre, opportun**

## How yes-no questions are asked with *tu*

In colloquial language, **tu** can be used to ask yes-no questions. The sentences below on the left become yes-no questions on the right when **tu** is placed after the verb.

**C'est clair.** It's understood.

**J'ai besoin de ça.** I need that.

**Tu m'aimes.** You love me.

**C'est-tu clair?** Is that understood?

**J'ai-tu besoin de ça?** Do I need that?

**Tu m'aimes-tu?** Do you love me?

When there's an auxiliary and a past participle, like in the **passé composé**, **tu** is placed after the auxiliary. (In **on a gagné**, the auxiliary is **a**, and the past participle is **gagné**.)

**On a gagné.** We won.

**J'ai dit ça.** I said that.

**T'as compris.** You understood.

**On a-tu gagné?** Did we win?

**J'ai-tu dit ça?** Did I say that?

**T'as-tu compris?** Did you understand?

The informal yes-no **tu** isn't used in questions asking **qui, pourquoi, comment, quand, où**, etc. You can't say *pourquoi t'as-tu dit ça?* because this question asks **pourquoi**, not yes or no. This question could be asked instead as **pourquoi t'as dit ça?** If you can't answer yes or no, the yes-no **tu** isn't used in the question.

You can always use **est-ce que** to ask yes-no questions: **est-ce que c'est clair?**, **est-ce que j'ai dit ça?**, but learning at the very least how **tu** is used will greatly improve your listening comprehension.

You'll find many more examples of yes-no questions using **tu** in the sentences in this book.

**1000**  
**examples of use**

## 1. **Moi, j'aime ça en maudit!**

*I like that a hell of a lot!* **En maudit** is an intensifier. **Maudit** literally means *damned*. **Moi, je** is used frequently in spoken language.

## 2. **Es-tu correct?**

*Are you OK?* **Correct** is pronounced colloquially as **correc'**. It means *fine, OK*. **C'est correct comme ça.** *It's fine the way it is. It's fine like that.*

## 3. **On y va-tu?**

*Ready to go? Ready to leave?* **Tu** here turns **on y va** into a yes-no question. It doesn't mean *you*. **On y va. On y va-tu?**

## 4. **Ça va faire, là!**

*That'll do! That's enough! Cut it out!* A speaker might say this when exasperated.

## 5. **Ben, à veut pas, là.**

*Well, she doesn't want to.* The subject **elle** can be pronounced informally as **à**, so **elle ne veut pas** can be said as **à veut pas** in spontaneous speech. Similarly, **elle ne dit pas** can be said informally as **à dit pas**. **Ben** sounds like **bain**.

## 6. Arrête de niaiser.

*Stop kidding around.* **Niaiser**, pronounced **nyèzé**, means *to joke, kid around here*.

## 7. Ça s'fait pas d'même.

*That's not how you do it. It's not done like that.* **Ça s'fait**, an informal contraction of **ça se fait**, sounds like **sass fè**. **De même** means **comme ça**, *like that*.

## 8. Ça s'peut-tu?

*Is that possible? Can that be?* **Ça s'peut**, an informal contraction of **ça se peut**, sounds like **sass peu**. **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question.

## 9. T'as pas été fin avec moi.

*You weren't nice to me.* **Fin** means *nice, friendly*. The feminine form is **fine**. **Fin** and **fine** are French words, even though they might resemble English ones. **Fin** rhymes with the French word **bain**. **Fine** rhymes with the French word **mine**.

## 10. Arrête, là.

*Stop it. Cut it out.* **Là** is frequently heard in colloquial language, often added to the end of a sentence.

### 11. C'est l'fun.

*It's fun. Être le fun* means *to be fun*. **Avoir du fun** means *to have fun*.

### 12. Y m'a flushé après deux mois.

*He dumped me after two months. Flusher qn* is an informal usage meaning *to dump sb*, like a girlfriend or boyfriend. It sounds like **flocher**. **Y** is an informal pronunciation of **il**.

### 13. C't'une joke.

*It's a joke. I'm just kidding. Joke* sounds like its English equivalent. **C't'une** is an informal contraction of **c'est une**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**.

### 14. J'ai pas l'goût.

*I don't feel like it.* The affirmative form **j'ai l'goût** means *I feel like it*. **J'ai pas l'goût** has three syllables, whereas **je n'ai pas le goût** has five.

### 15. Y'est vraiment magané pour son âge.

*He looks really bad for his age. Magané* means *wrecked, ruined, beat up*. **Y'est**, an informal contraction of **il est**, sounds like **yé**.

## 16. **Voyons don'!**

*Oh come on! Don'* is a contraction of **donc**. The **c** is silent. You'll also hear **ben voyons don'!**, where **ben** sounds like the French word **bain**.

## 17. **Y fait beau en esti!**

*It's goddamn nice out!* The expression **en esti** is a vulgar intensifier. **C'est cher en esti**. *It's goddamn expensive.*

## 18. **Faque c'est ça.**

*So there you go. So that's how it is.* **Faque** sounds like **fak** (one syllable) or **fa' que** (two syllables). It comes from **ça fait que**. **Faque appelle-moi**. *So call me.*

## 19. **Lâche-toi lousse!**

*Let it all hang out! Don't hold back!* **Lousse** comes from the English *loose*.

## 20. **J'm'en vas chez nous.**

*I'm going home.* Even someone who lives alone might say **chez nous**. The plural forms are often used: **chez nous** (= **chez moi**), **chez vous** (= **chez toi**), **chez eux** (= **chez lui**). **J'm'en vas** is an informal equivalent of **je m'en vais**.

## 21. Enweille, t'es capable!

*Come on, you can do it!* **Enweille** is used to motivate someone or to get someone to hurry up. **Enweille, let's go!** *Come on, let's go!* **T'es**, a contraction of **tu es**, sounds like **té**. **Capable** is pronounced informally as **capab'**.

## 22. T'es don' ben con!

*You're such an idiot!* **Don'** (from **donc**) and **ben** (sounds like **bain**) are often used together to intensify. **Con** means *idiot* here. The feminine form is **conne**.

## 23. C'est don' ben cute!

*Is that ever cute!* **Cute** follows English pronunciation. It sounds like **kioute**.

## 24. J'viens d'me faire une blonde.

*I've just started going out with a girl.* **Une blonde** is a girlfriend. **Se faire une blonde** means *to get a girlfriend*. A boyfriend is **un chum**.

## 25. J'ai peur de passer pour un stool.

*I'm afraid I'll look like a snitch.* **Un stool**, pronounced **stoule**, is a snitch. **Passer** is pronounced **pâsser**. **Passer pour** means *to come across as*.

## 26. T'es cave!

*You're stupid!* **Cave** is an insult meaning *stupid, idiotic*.

## 27. J'sais pas trop, là.

*I don't really know. I'm not really sure.* When **je sais** contracts informally to **j'sais**, it sounds like **ché**. **J's** makes the French **ch** sound. This is why **je suis** contracted informally to **j'suis** or **j'su's** sounds like **chui** or **chu**.

## 28. J'aime pas ça, pis toi?

*I don't like that, an' you?* **Pis**, pronounced **pi**, is a reduction of **puis**. It means *and* here. **Pis** can be likened to English's informal reduction of *and* to *an'* or *'n'*.

## 29. Arrêtez de vous chicaner!

*Stop arguing with each other!* The expression **se chicaner avec qn** means *to argue with sb*. **Une chicane** is an argument.

## 30. J'trouve ça cheap de ta part.

*I think that's low of you.* **Cheap** means *petty* here. In other contexts, it can mean *stingy, low quality* or *not expensive*. **J'trouve** sounds like **ch'trouve**.

### 31. J't'appelle comme ça, là.

*I'm just calling. Just thought I'd call.* **Là** is used frequently in spoken Québécois French. There isn't a direct English equivalent. It often comes at the end of a statement. **Je sais pas, là.** *I dunno.* **J'su's tanné, là!** *I'm fed up!*

### 32. Y sont allés manger au resto.

*They've gone to eat at the restaurant.* **Resto** is an informal shortening of **restaurant**. **Y sont allés** sounds like **i son t'allé**.

### 33. J'ai trouvé un vingt piasses à terre.

*I found a twenty on the ground.* **Une piasse** is an informal word for the dollar. **Un vingt piasses** is a twenty-dollar bill. **À terre** means *on the ground*.

### 34. Y sont super fins, tes voisins.

*Your neighbours are super nice.* **Y** is an informal contraction of **ils**. **Fin** means *nice*.

### 35. Faque qu'est-ce t'en penses?

*So whaddya think?* **Faque** means *so*. **Qu'est-ce t'en penses?** is an informal reduction of **qu'est-ce que tu en penses?** **Qu'est-ce** sounds like **quess**.

### 36. **C'est pas évident de parler de ça.**

*It's not easy to talk about that.* **C'est pas évident** is an informal expression meaning *it's not easy*.

### 37. **Pourquoi tu ris d'même?**

*Why are you laughing like that?* **De même** means **comme ça**, *like that*. The inversion is commonly avoided after the question word **pourquoi**.

### 38. **C'est-tu clair?**

*Is that clear? Is that understood?* This question could be asked in a moment of anger. **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question. It doesn't mean *you*.

### 39. **J'ai mon voyage!**

*I'm fed up! I'm sick of this!* This expression means the same thing as **j'su's tanné**.

### 40. **Ta yeule!**

*Shut up!* **Yeule** is a pronunciation variant of **gueule**. This expression can also be said as **ta gueule!** Be careful with this expression — it's possible to use it playfully, but it'll cause offence if it's said in an angry tone of voice.

#### 41. J'aime ben ben ça, moi.

*I really, really like that.* **Ben** is an informal reduction of **bien**. It sounds like the French word **bain**. It's repeated here for emphasis.

#### 42. J'aimerais ça avoir une date avec lui.

*I'd like to go on a date with him.* **Une date**, pronounced like the English word *date*, is a romantic outing.

#### 43. C'est quasiment fini.

*It's almost over.* **Quasiment** is often used in the sense of **presque**.

#### 44. J'aime pas ça pantoute.

*I don't like that at all.* The informal **pantoute** means *(not) at all*. It's a reduction of **pas en toute**. It can be used with other negators like **pas** and **rien**, forming double negatives. **C'est rien pantoute!** *It's nothin' at all! Don't mention it!*

#### 45. Minute, là!

*Hang on a minute there!* A variation on this expression is **wô minute, là!**, where **wô** means *hold on, stop*, like the English *whoa*.

#### 46. J'ai lâché ma job.

*I quit my job.* The informal **job** is feminine in spoken Québécois French. **Lâcher** uses the **â** sound, which sounds a little like *aw*.

#### 47. J'ai trouvé ça poche de chez poche.

*I thought it stunk big time.* **Poche** means *lame, no good*. (**Poche**) **de chez** (**poche**) is an informal way of intensifying. **Wow de chez wow!** *Wow, holy cow!*

#### 48. Coudon', c'est quoi le problème?

*Hey, what's the problem?* **Coudon'** comes from **écoute donc**. It shows surprise.

#### 49. Y va capoter si j'y dis ça!

*He's gonna lose it if I tell him that!* **Capoter** means *to flip out, lose it*. The first **y** is a contraction of **il**. The second **y** is a contraction of **lui**.

#### 50. Y'était trop chaud pour conduire.

*He was too wasted to drive.* **Y'était** is an informal contraction of **il était**. **Chaud** means *wasted* here, in the sense of *drunk*. A related adjective is **saoul**, which also means *drunk*. It's pronounced **sou**. The feminine form **saoule** sounds like **soule**.

### 51. J'trouve ça plate.

*I think that sucks. C'est plate* can be translated as *that stinks, that sucks, that's too bad*. In other contexts, **plate** means *boring*. **Une soirée plate**. *A boring evening*.

### 52. J'ai gagné! J'capote!

*I won! I'm so happy! Capoter* is used here in a positive sense — being overcome with joy. **Capoter** can also be used in the negative sense of flipping out in anger.

### 53. Pourquoi tu fais ça?

*Why are you doing that?* It's common to avoid the inversion after the question word **pourquoi**.

### 54. C'est quoi le problème d'abord?

*What's the problem then?* **D'abord** is used here in the sense of *then, in that case*. This usage often comes at the end of a sentence.

### 55. Y'a fait une job écœurante!

*He did an amazing job! Écœurant* literally means *disgusting*, but it's used informally here in the opposite sense of *amazing, awesome*.

### 56. **M'as te dire une affaire, là.**

*I'm gonna tell you something.* **M'as**, which rhymes with **pas**, is an informal usage meaning *I'm gonna*. It's a reduction of **je m'en vas**.

### 57. **Y m'a donné un lift.**

*He gave me a lift. He dropped me off.* **Un lift** is an informal usage meaning *lift, ride (by car)*. It's pronounced spontaneously as **liff**. **Y** is an informal contraction of **il**.

### 58. **C'est pas l'fun de faire ça.**

*Doing that is no fun.* **C'est pas l'fun** means *that's no fun*. **Le fun** can also qualify a noun. **Un film le fun**. *A fun film, movie*.

### 59. **Bon, ça va faire la job.**

*OK, that'll do the job. OK, that'll do the trick.* **Job** is used figuratively here. In other contexts, it can refer literally to a job in the sense of employment. **Job** is used in the feminine in spoken language.

### 60. **Ça regarde pas ben!**

*It's not looking good! Things aren't looking good!* **Ça regarde mal** is also used.

### 61. Je m'en crisse!

*I don't give a shit! I don't give a fuck!* **S'en crisser** is a vulgar usage. **Crisser** derives from the name **Christ**.

### 62. J'ai jamais eu le guts de faire ça.

*I never had the guts to do it.* **Guts** is used informally in Québécois French in the sense of *courage*.

### 63. T'es ben épaisse!

*You're so stupid!* **Épais** literally means *thick*. **Épais** is the masculine form, and **épaisse** is the feminine. **T'es** is pronounced **té**. It's a contraction of **tu es**.

### 64. C'est qui qui a dit ça?

*Who said that? Who is it that said that?* The wording **c'est qui qui** is often heard in spoken language. **C'est qui qui a fait ça?** *Who did that?*

### 65. J'ai échappé ma sacoche.

*I dropped my purse.* **Échapper** is used in the sense of *to drop* here. **Une sacoche** is a purse or handbag.

## 66. J'ai eu ben du fun avec toute la gang.

*I had lots of fun with the whole gang.* **La gang** is used here in the sense of a group of friends. **Ben du fun** means *lots of fun*. **Ben** sounds like the French word **bain**.

## 67. J'ai du nouveau linge.

*I've got new clothes.* **Linge** is used here in the sense of clothes in general, like **vêtements**. It's used in the singular. **Mon linge d'été.** *My summer clothes.*

## 68. J'ai essuyé le bol avec un linge à vaisselle.

*I wiped the bowl with a tea towel, dish cloth.* **Un linge à vaisselle**, or just **un linge** when the context is clear, is a cloth used for drying dishes.

## 69. Y'a des idées flyées.

*He's got amazing, wild, crazy ideas.* **Flyé** sounds like the English *fly* + **é**.

## 70. Ça t'tente-tu?

*You want to?* **Ça t'tente** is a contraction of **ça te tente**. It sounds like **satt tente**. **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question. **Ça m'tente.** *I want to.* **Ça m'tente pas.** *I don't want to.* **Ça m'tente** sounds like **samm tente**.

### 71. **Va chier, mon tabarnak!**

*Screw you, you son of a bitch!* **Va chier** and **mon tabarnak** are both offensive. If **mon tabarnak** means *you son of a bitch*, then **le tabarnak** means *that son of a bitch*. **M'as l'étriper, le tabarnak!** *I'm gonna rip his guts out, that son of a bitch!*

### 72. **J'trouve ça niaiseux.**

*I think that's silly.* **Niaiseux** means *silly, ridiculous* here. It's pronounced **nyèzeu**.

### 73. **J'ai pas mal de stock.**

*I've got a lot of stuff, things.* **Du stock** is an informal usage meaning *stuff, things*. The expression **pas mal de** means *a lot of, quite a bit of*.

### 74. **Ben là!**

*Come on! What!* **Ben là** shows surprise. If someone said **j'ai dépensé mille dollars** (*I spent a thousand dollars*), you could say **ben là!** to show astonishment.

### 75. **C'est plate à dire, mais c'est comme ça.**

*I hate to say it, but that's how it is.* The informal **plate** has the sense of *unfortunate or too bad* here.

## 76. Y'est parti chercher du lait au dépanneur.

*He's gone to pick up milk at the corner store.* **Un dépanneur** is a small shop where you can buy milk, sweets, cigarettes, alcohol, newspapers, lottery tickets.

## 77. Arrête de faire le cave.

*Stop acting like an idiot.* **Un cave** is an idiot, a stupid person. **Faire le cave** means to act like an idiot.

## 78. T'es niaisieux!

*You're silly!* **Niaisieux** can be used to call someone silly, but only if said in a friendly or playful tone of voice. With a harsh tone, it'll mean *stupid* instead.

## 79. J'su's tanné de ses jokes plates.

*I'm sick of his bad jokes.* **Une joke plate** is a bad joke. **Tanné** means *fed up*. **J'su's** is a contraction of **je suis**. It sounds like **chu**.

## 80. Y'est parti chez eux.

*He's gone home.* The plural **chez eux**, as opposed to the singular **chez lui**, may be used even when the person lives alone. **Y'est** (from **il est**) sounds like **yé**.

### 81. **Arrête don'!**

*Stop it!* **Arrête don'** is used to tell someone to stop doing something. **Mais arrête don' de bouger comme ça!** *Stop moving around like that!* You'll also hear **arrête!** and **arrête, là!**

### 82. **J'ai-tu vraiment dit ça?**

*Did I really say that?* **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question. Used with the past tense, it's always placed between the auxiliary and past participle: **j'ai-tu dit.**

### 83. **J'veux m'en débarrasser au plus sacrant.**

*I wanna get rid of it right-the-hell away.* **Au plus sacrant** is a vulgar expression used in the sense of *right away, immediately.*

### 84. **Ça m'dérange pas pantoute!**

*It doesn't bother me one bit!* The informal **pantoute** means *(not) one bit, at all.*

### 85. **Tu peux me dire tu.**

*You can say 'tu' to me.* **Dire tu à qn** means the same thing as **tutoyer qn** — to say **tu** (instead of **vous**) to sb, so as to be on informal terms.

### 86. Ben non, j'te niaise!

*Nah, I'm just kidding you! J'te* sounds like **ch'te**. The verb **niaiser** means *to joke, kid around* here.

### 87. Occupe-toi pas de ça.

*Don't mind that.* **Occupe-toi pas de ça** is an informal equivalent of **ne t'occupe pas de ça**. It's simply the affirmative form (**occupe-toi**) with **pas** added after it.

### 88. C'est quoi ton esti d'problème?

*What's your goddamn problem?* **Esti**, used here as **ton esti de**, is a vulgar usage. **Ton esti de** before a noun means *your goddamn*. **Esti** derives from **hostie**.

### 89. On est pognés pour attendre jusqu'à lundi.

*We're stuck having to wait till Monday.* **Être pogné pour** followed by a verb in the infinitive means *to be stuck having to*.

### 90. Y va mouiller demain.

*It's gonna rain tomorrow.* **Mouiller** is often used in conversations in the same sense as **pleuvoir**, *to rain*.

### 91. Je demandais ça comme ça, là.

*I was just asking.* If you asked someone a question and that person wanted to know why you'd asked, you might say this. It literally means *I was (just) asking it like that*.

### 92. T'es don' ben poche!

*You're so awful! You suck so bad!* **Poche** is used here in the sense of being bad at doing something. **Don' ben** is an intensifier.

### 93. J'ai coulé mon examen.

*I flunked my exam.* The verb **couler** means *to flunk, fail* here.

### 94. Ç'a pas d'bon sens.

*That's ridiculous. It makes no sense.* **Sens** in this expression sounds like the French word **sans** — the final **s** is silent. **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**.

### 95. Ça l'a pas d'bon sens.

*That's ridiculous. It makes no sense.* This is a colloquial variation on the expression above, with an **L** sound slipped in between **ça** and **a**.

## 96. **As-tu sorti les vidanges?**

*Did you take the garbage out?* **Les vidanges** is often used in the sense of *garbage, rubbish*. **Sortir les vidanges** means *to take out the garbage*.

## 97. **La bouffe était bonne.**

*The food was good.* **La bouffe** is an informal word used in the sense of *food*.

## 98. **Wow, c'est trop hot!**

*Wow, that's so awesome!* **Hot** is used informally in French to describe anything as being exceptionally good. It can also refer to someone's good looks.

## 99. **Ouache, c'est dégueu!**

*Yuck, that's gross!* **Ouache** sounds like **wache**, which rhymes with **vache**. **Dégueu** is a shortening of the adjective **dégueulasse**. The **gueu** part of **dégueu** rhymes with **feu**.

## 100. **Tire-toi une bûche.**

*Pull up a seat.* This expression comes from the time when a seat may have been nothing more than a tree trunk cut to size — **une bûche**.

### 101. J'aime pas ça me faire niaiser.

*I don't like being taken for a ride. If **niaiser qn** means to kid sb, then **se faire niaiser** means to be taken for a ride, be strung along.*

### 102. Viens-t'en là, là.

*Come right away. **Viens-t'en** means come, come along. The opposite of **viens-t'en** is **va-t'en**, go away. **Là, là** is often used to communicate a sense of urgency.*

### 103. J'veux pas péter ta balloune, mais ça marche pas.

*I hate to burst your bubble, but it doesn't work. **Péter ta balloune** is an informal expression meaning to burst your bubble. **Péter** is pronounced **pété**.*

### 104. Arrête don' de gosser!

*Stop wasting time! Stop dilly-dallying! **Gosser** can be used in the sense of to waste time, to be unproductive with one's time.*

### 105. Là, là, j'en ai jusque là!

*Right, now I've had it up to here! **Là, là** communicates exasperation here. The last **là** could possibly be intensified by raising your hand to your head.*

### 106. Y'est quelle heure, là?

*What time is it?* **Y'est** is a contraction of **il est**. It sounds like **yé**. This question could also be asked as **y'est quelle heure?**, without **là**.

### 107. J'file pas à matin.

*I don't feel good this morning.* **J'file pas** or even **j'feel pas** means *I don't feel good*. The pronunciation of **j'file** comes close to the way *shfill* would sound in English. The informal **à matin** means the same thing as **ce matin**.

### 108. J'ai eu une journée d'cul.

*I had a shitty day.* **Cul** sounds like **cu**. It's a vulgar word meaning *ass, arse*.

### 109. J'ai plein d'idées en tête.

*I've got lots of ideas in mind.* **Plein de** means *lots of*, like **beaucoup de**. Use **de** after **plein**, not **des**. **Plein de questions.** *Lots of questions.*

### 110. J'fais juste regarder, merci.

*I'm just looking, thanks.* Customers say this to shop assistants when they don't want assistance. **Je fais juste** (+ verb in the infinitive) means *all I'm doing is -ing*.

### 111. Y'a-tu moyen d'avoir un remboursement?

*Any chance of getting a refund?* **Y'a** is a contraction of **il y a**, and **tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. **Y'a-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce qu'il y a**.

### 112. Mets-en!

*Oh yeah! You bet! For sure!* **Mets-en** sounds like **mè z'an**. It's an enthusiastic way of showing agreement or answering in the affirmative. **Mets-en que ça m'intéresse!** *You bet I'm interested!*

### 113. As-tu barré la porte?

*Did you lock the door?* **Barrer** means to lock (with a key). It's pronounced **bârrer**.

### 114. Y sont super le fun, mes colocs!

*My roommates are super fun!* **Super le fun** is French's equivalent of the English *super fun*. **Un coloc** is a roommate, flatmate.

### 115. Esti que t'es cave!

*Goddamn you're stupid!* **Esti** is a vulgar usage. Calling someone **cave** is an insult. **Esti que t'es drôle!** *Goddamn you're funny!*

## 116. C'est n'importe quoi!

*That's nonsense! N'importe* is pronounced with three syllables — **n'im-por-te**. **Tu dis n'importe quoi.** *You're talking nonsense.*

## 117. Oui allô!

*Hello?* People often answer the phone with **oui allô!** There's no pause between the two words. It's also possible to just say **allô!**, of course.

## 118. J'su's dans l'jus.

*I'm swamped.* The informal expression **être dans le jus** means *to be swamped (with work)*. **J'su's** sounds like **chu**. It's a contraction of **je suis**.

## 119. J'tripe fort sur sa nouvelle toune.

*I'm really into his new song.* **Triper**, or **tripper**, **sur qch** means *to be into something, totally love it*. **Une toune** is an informal word for song.

## 120. Ç'a pas été long.

*It didn't take long.* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**. **Ça sera pas long** means *it won't be long, it won't take long*. **Long** rhymes with **mon**.

### 121. J'ai magané le plancher.

*I wrecked the floor. **Maganer** means to wreck, ruin. **Ça magane la santé.** It ruins your health.*

### 122. On pourrait se voir genre mardi.

*We can see each other on, like, Tuesday. **Genre** is used here in the sense of like.*

### 123. Ferme la télé!

*Turn the TV off! You'll hear **ouvrir** and **fermer** used to talk about turning electrical appliances on and off.*

### 124. J'ai loué un trois et demie.

*I rented a one-bedroom apartment. **Un 3½**, pronounced **un trois et demie**, has a kitchen (1), living room (1), bedroom (1) and bathroom (½). The number before the half symbol tells how many separate rooms are in the apartment, but the bathroom counts only as half. **Un 4½** is a two-bedroom apartment.*

### 125. J'écris des courriels à la tonne.

*I write tons of emails. **À la tonne** means by the loadful.*

## I 26. J'ai oublié mon NIP.

*I forgot my PIN.* **NIP** stands for **numéro d'identification personnelle**. It's pronounced as a word, not as individual letters.

## I 27. T'es ben moron!

*You're such a moron!* **T'es**, an informal contraction of **tu es**, is pronounced **té**. **Ben** is pronounced **bain**. **Moron** is pronounced like a French word.

## I 28. C'est full poche!

*That really sucks!* **Full** is more likely to be used by younger speakers. **Poche** means *no good, lame*. **T'es poche!** *You suck! You're no good!*

## I 29. Y'est où, ton chum?

*Where's your boyfriend?* **Y'est**, an informal contraction of **il est**, sounds like **yé**. **Un chum** is a boyfriend, and **une blonde** is a girlfriend.

## I 30. Inquiète-toi pas.

*Don't worry.* **Inquiète-toi pas** is an informal equivalent of **ne t'inquiète pas**. It's simply the affirmative version (**inquiète-toi**) with **pas** added after it.

### I 31. T'es où?

*Where are you?* You're much more likely to hear **t'es où?** than **où es-tu?** in a conversation. You'll also hear **t'es où, toi?**

### I 32. J'ai pogné un ticket.

*I got a ticket.* Broadly speaking, the informal **pogner** means *to grab, catch*. It sounds like **ponnyé**. **Ticket** sounds like **tiquette**.

### I 33. Le party est pogné!

*The party's on!* If **pogner** means *to grab, catch*, then **le party est pogné** can be understood as meaning the party is 'caught' — in other words, it's on, underway.

### I 34. Ça fait longtemps qu'on a pas viré une brosse ensemble.

*We haven't got wasted together in a long time.* **Virer une brosse** means *to get drunk, wasted, loaded*. You'll also hear **prendre une brosse**.

### I 35. Oublie ça!

*Forget it!* This can be used to say that something is out of the question. **Oublie ça, ça m'tente pas!** *Forget it, I don't wanna!*

### I 36. **Ben non, voyons, y'a dit ça pour niaiser.**

*No, come on, he was just kidding when he said that. **Ben non** and **voyons** are used to show opposition. **Niaiser** means to kid, joke around.*

### I 37. **OK d'abord!**

*OK, then! **D'abord** here means then, in that case. **Demande à quelqu'un d'autre d'abord.** Ask someone else then.*

### I 38. **On va pogner une heure de trafic.**

*We're gonna get stuck in an hour of traffic. **On** is often used in the sense of we in conversational French. **Trafic** is spelled with one **f**. **Pogner** means to catch, end up with here.*

### I 39. **J'ai pas l'goût.**

*I don't want to. I don't feel like it. **Goût** is used here in the sense of **envie**. **J'ai pas l'goût d'aller dormir.** I don't feel like going to sleep.*

### I 40. **Laisse faire!**

*Forget it! **Laisse faire** and **laissez faire** mean forget it, forget about it.*

#### 141. J'ai la chienne!

*I'm terrified!* **Une chienne** is a female dog (literally, *bitch*), but this informal expression used in Québécois French is in no way vulgar or offensive.

#### 142. Y'a pas d'quoi paniquer.

*There's no need to panic.* **Y'a pas d'quoi** is a contraction of **il n'y a pas de quoi**. **Y'a pas d'quoi** is also used to say *don't mention it* in response to **merci**.

#### 143. J fais mon épicerie deux fois par semaine.

*I do my food shopping twice a week.* **Faire l'épicerie** means *to do the food shopping*. The informally contracted **j'fais** sounds like **ch'fais**.

#### 144. Y'est où, ton frère?

*Where's your brother?* **Y'est où, ton frère?** is a colloquial equivalent of **où est ton frère?** **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. It's a contraction of **il est**.

#### 145. Bouge pas.

*Don't move.* The negator **ne** is generally dropped in spontaneous speech, including in the imperative. **Fais pas ça.** *Don't do that.* **Touche-moi pas.** *Don't touch me.*

#### I 46. **Texter en conduisant est dangereux.**

*Texting while driving is dangerous.* The verb **texter** means *to text*. **Un texto** is a text message. **Envoyer des textos.** *To send text messages.* The plural **textos** is pronounced like the singular **texto** — the **s** is silent.

#### I 47. **J'ai débarqué de l'auto.**

*I got out of the car.* The opposite of **débarquer de** is **embarquer dans**. **J'ai embarqué dans l'autobus.** *I got on the bus.*

#### I 48. **Y m'a traité d'épais.**

*He called me stupid.* The expression **traiter qn de** means *to call sb a (name)*. **Épais, épaisse** literally means *thick*, but it's used in the sense of *stupid* here.

#### I 49. **Pas pire!**

*Not bad!* This is a colloquial Québécois equivalent of **pas mal**. **C'est pas pire, ton dessin.** *Your drawing's not bad.*

#### I 50. **J'en ai mon truck.**

*I'm fed up. I've had it.* **Truck** is pronounced **troque**.

**151. C'est ben poche comme exemple.**

*That's such a lame example.* Something not good might be described informally as being **poche**.

**152. La chienne m'a pogné.**

*I got really scared.* This could also be said as **j'ai eu la chienne**.

**153. J'peux-tu te dire de quoi?**

*Can I tell you something?* **J'peux** sounds like **ch'peu**. **J'peux-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce que je peux**. **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question. **De quoi** means *something*.

**154. Prends-moi pas pour un cave!**

*I'm not stupid, you know!* This literally means *don't take me for an idiot*. **Un cave** is an idiot. **Prends-moi pas** is an informal way of saying **ne me prends pas**.

**155. C'est tellement triste, des affaires de même.**

*Stuff like that is so sad.* **Des affaires** means *stuff, things*. **De même** here means the same thing as **comme ça**, *like that*.

### 156. OK, c'est beau, merci!

OK, that's fine, thanks! **C'est beau** is often used in the sense of *that's fine*.

### 157. Combien t'as payé ça?

How much did you pay for it? The answer might be given using **piasses**, which is an informal word for **dollars**. **Quinze piasses**. *Fifteen bucks, dollars*. **J'ai payé ça quinze piasses**. *I paid fifteen bucks for it*. **T'as** sounds like the French word **tas**, or rhymes with **pas**. It's a very frequently used contraction of **tu as**.

### 158. La serveuse a été bête avec moi.

The waitress was rude to me. **Bête** can be used in the sense of *rude, unfriendly*.

### 159. T'es malade, toi!

You're crazy! In addition to *sick, ill*, **malade** can also be used informally in the sense of *crazy*. **T'es** is pronounced **té**. It's a very frequently used contraction of **tu es**.

### 160. Ça presse!

It's urgent! The negative form **ça presse pas** is also used and means *there's no rush*. **Prends ton temps, ça presse pas**. *Take your time, no rush*.

**161. C't'un bon produit, mais c'est cher, par exemple.**

*It's a good product; it's expensive, though.* In addition to its meaning of *for example*, **par exemple** is also used informally in the sense of *though*.

**162. Ça fait un méchant boutte que c'est comme ça.**

*It's been like that a really long time.* **Boute**, or **boutte**, is an informal pronunciation of **bout**. **Ça fait un boutte** is an informal usage meaning *it's been a while*. **Méchant** is an intensifier.

**163. Ça fait tellement 2014!**

*That's so 2014!* This is a sarcastic expression used to qualify something relatively new as being hopelessly outdated.

**164. Ouais, c'est pas mal ça.**

*Yeah, that's pretty much how it is.* **Pas mal** is an expression — it's not a negation. **Pas mal** can often be translated as *pretty*. **C'est pas mal facile.** *It's pretty easy.*

**165. T'es don' ben belle!**

*You look really pretty!* Said to a male, it's **t'es don' ben beau!**

## I 66. D'après toi?

*What do you think? Guess.* This expression can tell a person to answer his or her own question, sometimes sarcastically. –**T'as quel âge? –D'après toi? –How old are you? –Guess. –Pourquoi t'as fait ça? –D'après toi? –Why did you do that? –What do you think?** (Sounds sarcastic here.) **D'après toi** means *according to you*.

## I 67. C'est quoi l'affaire?

*What's the matter?* This informal question asks someone what the problem is.

## I 68. T'as quoi comme ordi?

*What kind of computer have you got?* **Ordi** is an informal word for **ordinateur**.

## I 69. Désolé pour tantôt.

*Sorry about before.* **Tantôt** refers to a short period of time in the past or future. **Merci pour tantôt.** *Thanks for before.* **À tantôt!** *See you later on! See you shortly!*

## I 70. Y'a l'air pogné.

*He looks uncomfortable, uptight.* For example, someone uncomfortable on stage might be said to look **pogné**.

### 171. **Tabarnouche!**

*Darn it!* **Tabarnouche** is a toned-down version of **tabarnak**. If **tabarnak** means *fuck!* or *goddamn it!*, then **tabarnouche** means *darn it!*, *shoot!*, etc.

### 172. **Faut pas niaiser pas avec ça.**

*There's no kidding around with that.* This could be said about money, health, etc.

### 173. **Ça fait partie de la game.**

*It's all part of the game.* This expression means certain things are to be expected. For example, if you want to speak French well, you must commit many words to memory — **ça fait partie de la game!** **Game** is pronounced as in English.

### 174. **Y'en a pas assez.**

*There aren't enough of them.* **Y'en a pas assez** is a contraction of **il n'y en a pas assez**. **En** equates to the English *of them* here. **Y'en a pas** on its own means *there aren't any (of them)*.

### 175. **Y se sont chicanés.**

*They got into a fight.* **Se chicaner** means *to fight, argue with one another*.

### 176. Y'est écoeurant, ton appart.

*Your apartment's amazing.* **Appart** is an informal word for *apartment*. The final **t** is pronounced. **Écoeurant** literally means *disgusting*, but it's used informally here in the sense of *amazing, awesome*. **Y'est écoeurant** sounds like **yé t'écoeurant**.

### 177. Y'a l'air croche.

*He looks sneaky, dishonest.* **Croche** literally means *crooked*. Someone who's **croche** is dishonest, sneaky, thieving, untrustworthy, etc.

### 178. Comment t'as fait pour l'ouvrir?

*How did you manage to open it?* **Comment t'as fait pour** before a verb in the infinitive means *how did you manage to, how did you*. **Comment t'as fait pour gagner?** *What did you do to win?*

### 179. J'ai eu peur et pas à peu près!

*I got totally scared!* **Pas à peu près**, often preceded by **et** or **pis**, means *totally*.

### 180. Change pas d'sujet!

*Don't change the subject!* Note that French uses **de** in this expression.

### 181. **Le Canadien a battu les Bruins.**

*The Canadiens beat the Bruins.* The Montréal Canadiens NHL hockey team is very often referred to in the singular, but the plural **les Canadiens** is also used.

### 182. **Non mais c'est-tu beau à voir!**

*Is that ever nice to see!* **Tu** here isn't the second-person singular meaning *you*. Instead, it's used to make **c'est beau à voir** sound more enthusiastic. **Non mais** serves the same purpose.

### 183. **C'est ben long.**

*It's taking forever.* If you've been waiting a long time, like for the bus, you can say **c'est ben long**. **Ben** sounds like **bain**. **Long** rhymes with **mon**.

### 184. **Veux-tu une puff?**

*You want a puff (of cigarette)?* The informal word **une puff** is pronounced **poffe**.

### 185. **Ça parle de quoi, ton livre?**

*What's your book about?* **Ça parle de quoi?** is used in the sense of *what's it about?*, *what's the subject matter?*

### 186. Pas fort!

*Not good! Pas fort* could be said after someone messes up. **J'ai coulé mon examen. Pas fort, hein?** *I flunked my exam. Not good, huh?*

### 187. Je dis ça comme ça, là.

*I'm just saying.* This literally means *I'm (just) saying it like that.* **Ben, je demandais ça comme ça, là.** *Well, I was just asking.*

### 188. J'haïs ça, quand tu fais ça.

*I hate it when you do that.* **J'haïs** is pronounced **ja-i**. **J'haïs** and **je hais** both mean *I hate*, but **j'haïs** is the conjugation used spontaneously in conversations. **J'haïs ça, l'hiver!** *I hate winter!*

### 189. Passez ici!

*Here, please! Next!* This is how cashiers often tell people waiting in line to advance to the cash to pay. **Passez** is pronounced **pâssez**.

### 190. Pas d'chicane!

*No fighting!* **Une chicane** is an argument, a fight.

### 191. J'prendrais un café, s'il vous plaît.

*I'll take a coffee, please.* **Je prendrais** is often used when ordering food. **Je vais prendre** (said colloquially as **j'vas prendre**) is also used.

### 192. Un moyen deux-deux, s'il vous plaît.

*A medium double-double, please.* **Un moyen deux-deux** is a medium-sized coffee with two sugars and two creams in it. **Un petit café, un lait, un sucre** is a small coffee with one milk and one sugar. The easiest way to order something is to simply say what you want, followed by **s'il vous plaît**.

### 193. Pour ici ou pour emporter?

*For here or to go?* You'll be asked this in fast food restaurants when you order.

### 194. Lui, c't'un vrai tough.

*He's a real tough guy.* **Tough** sounds like **toffe**. **Un tough** is a tough guy.

### 195. C'est arrivé quand?

*When did it happen?* **Quand** is placed at the end here, and the inversion (**quand cela est-il arrivé?**) is avoided. This sounds informal.

### 196. **Veux-tu ben me crisser ça aux vidanges!**

*Will you just throw it the hell out! **Crisser** is a vulgar way of saying **jeter** here. **Aux vidanges** means *in the garbage*. The wording **veux-tu ben** communicates a sense of frustration here.*

### 197. **J'étais en burn-out.**

*I was burned out. If you're **en burn-out**, you're exhausted because of stress. **Burn-out** follows English pronunciation but with the stress on the last syllable.*

### 198. **T'aurais pas dû te chicaner avec lui.**

*You shouldn't have argued with him. **Se chicaner** means to argue, fight.*

### 199. **Où ça?**

*Where? Where exactly? The question **où ça?** asks whereabouts. –**Y'a une faute dans ton texte.** –**Où ça?** –*There's a mistake in your composition.* –*Where?**

### 200. **Y'en a un qui a mangé une volée.**

*One of them got beaten up. **Manger une volée** means to get beaten up, take a beating. **Y'en a un** is a contraction of **il y en a un**, *there's one of them*.*

### 201. J't'observe depuis tantôt.

*I've been watching you for a while.* **Tantôt** here refers to a short period of time in the past. The informally contracted **j't'observe** sounds like **ch't'opserve**. The verb **observer** is pronounced as if it were written **opserver**.

### 202. Anyway, c'est pas grave!

*Anyway, it's no big deal!* When used in French, **anyway** is an informal usage only.

### 203. C't'un trou d'cul fini!

*He's a total asshole!* **Un trou de cul** is an insult meaning *asshole*. **Cul** sounds like **cu**, and **trou d'cul** sounds like **troud cu**. **Fini** here means *total, utter*. **C't'un** is an informal contraction of **c'est un**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**.

### 204. Tasse-toi!

*Get out of my way! Shove over!* The verb **tasser** is pronounced **tâsser**.

### 205. Merci, tout a super bien été!

*Thank you, everything went super well!* A related question is **ç'a-tu bien été?** *Did it go well?* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. **Tu** here signals that it's a yes-no question.

## 206. Ben, c'est quoi d'abord?

*Well, what is it then? D'abord means in that case, then here. –Non, c'est pas ça. –Ben, c'est quoi d'abord? –No, it's not that (the problem). –Well, what is it then?*

## 207. J'ai frenché un gars.

*I French-kissed a guy. Frencher means to French-kiss. The French kiss itself can be called un french. The letters rs in gars are silent. Gars rhymes with pas.*

## 208. J'peux-tu parler à ta mère?

*Can I speak to your mother? The tu in j'peux-tu signals that this is a yes-no question. The informally contracted j'peux sounds like ch'peux.*

## 209. C'est bon en ta'.

*It's darn good. En ta' is a toned-down version of the vulgar en tabarnak.*

## 210. J't'un bon gars!

*I'm a good guy! J't'un is a contraction of je suis un, with a t sound slipped in between j' and un. J' makes a ch sound before t, so j't'un sounds like ch't'un. The letters rs in gars are silent. Gars rhymes with pas.*

## 211. Y'a-tu quelqu'un qui pourrait m'aider?

*Can anyone help me? Is there anyone who can help me?* **Y'a** is a contraction of **il y a**. The **tu** after it turns it into a yes-no question. **Y'a-tu** asks the same thing as **est-ce qu'il y a**.

## 212. Tu déranges avec ta musique dans l'tapis!

*You bother (me) with your music on full blast!* **Dans le tapis** means *full blast* here.

## 213. Mais là, qu'est-ce que ça fait?

*Come on, what does it matter?* **Mais là** is used to show surprise or opposition.

## 214. C'est bon, tu trouves pas?

*It's good, don't you think?* To express an opinion, French uses **trouver** where English uses *to think, find*. **Tu trouves pas?** *Don't you think so?* **J'trouve ça drôle.** *I think that's funny. I find that funny.*

## 215. Combien tu veux?

*How much do you want?* It's common to avoid the inversion after the question word **combien** in spoken language.

## 216. En veux-tu?

*Do you want some (of it, of them)?* Even informally, yes-no questions with the second-person singular **tu** can use the inversion. **Dors-tu? Comprends-tu? Veux-tu?** *Are you sleeping? Do you understand? Do you want to?*

## 217. M'en veux-tu?

*Are you upset with me?* **En vouloir à qn** is to be upset with sb. **En veux-tu?** means *do you want some?*, but **m'en veux-tu?** means *are you upset with me?*

## 218. Dis-moi c'que t'as.

*Tell me what's wrong.* **C'que** is a contraction of **ce que**. It sounds like **skeu**. **T'as** sounds like the French word **tas**, or rhymes with **pas**. It's a contraction of **tu as**.

## 219. Je sais pas trop, là.

*I'm not too sure.* **Je sais** is also pronounced informally as **j'sais** (sounds like **ché**).

## 220. Ça va pogner avec les jeunes.

*It'll be popular with young people.* The informal **pogner avec** means *to be popular with, catch on among*.

## 221. **As-tu pelleté les marches?**

*Did you shovel the steps?* **Pelleter** refers to clearing snow away with a shovel. **Pelleter** and the past participle **pelleté** sound like **pelté**. Written language uses the present-tense conjugations **je pelle/pelette, tu pelles/pelletes**, etc., but you'll hear them pronounced as **je pelte, tu pelves**, etc.

## 222. **Dis-moi pas que t'aimes pas ça!**

*Don't tell me you don't like it!* **Dis-moi** is negated informally as **dis-moi pas**.

## 223. **Est-ce que j'ai tes cartes?**

*Can I see some ID?* **Cartes** refers here to pieces of identification.

## 224. **Ça fait deux et vingt-cinq.**

*It comes to two twenty-five (\$2.25).* If you hear **une et cinquante (1,50 \$)**, the understood feminine word is **piasse (une piasse et cinquante)**.

## 225. **Tu vas devoir toffer un peu.**

*You're gonna have to tough it out a bit.* The informal **toffer**, or **tougher**, comes from the English *tough*.

## 226. Un peu d'change, monsieur?

*Spare some change, sir?* Although the word **monnaie** is used, you'll also hear spare change called **change**. It's pronounced like a French word.

## 227. Comment tu m'trouves?

*How do I look?* You can ask for someone's opinion on your appearance with this question. Possible answers include **t'es belle!**, **t'es ben beau!**, etc.

## 228. Ça m'a mis en maudit.

*That pissed me off.* A person **en maudit** is pissed off. **Mettre en maudit** means to piss off.

## 229. C'est quoi l'attrape?

*What's the catch?* This question might be asked when you suspect someone who's making an interesting offer has an ulterior motive.

## 230. Parle-moi pas comme ça!

*Don't talk to me like that!* **Parle-moi** is negated informally here as **parle-moi pas**, rather than **ne me parle pas**.

### 231. Y'allait fesser sur moi.

*He was gonna hit me. Fesser is pronounced fèsser. It can be used in the sense of to hit, strike. Fesser sur un clou. To strike a nail.*

### 232. 'Est don' ben belle!

*She's so pretty! Elle est can contract to just 'est in spoken language, which sounds like è. Ben sounds like the French word bain.*

### 233. À fait couler tout l'monde.

*She flunks everybody. The subject elle can be pronounced informally as à, so elle fait can sound like à fait. Faire couler qn means to flunk sb (on an exam).*

### 234. Ça m'fait freaker.

*That freaks me out. Freaker is pronounced friquer. Faire freaker qn means to freak sb out.*

### 235. Y se fait écoeurer à l'école.

*He gets picked on at school. Écoeurer qn can be used in the sense of to pick on sb. Se faire écoeurer means to get picked on.*

### 236. OK, là, j't'en tabarnak!

*OK, now I'm pissed off! Là means now. J't'en is a contraction of je suis en, with a t sound slipped in between j' and en. J' makes a ch sound before t, so j't'en sounds like ch't'en. Être en tabarnak is a vulgar expression meaning to be pissed off.*

### 237. Y va te chicaner.

*You're gonna get in trouble with him. Chicaner qn means to lecture sb, scold sb.*

### 238. J'ai d'la misère à me concentrer.

*I'm having trouble concentrating. Avoir de la misère means to have difficulty, trouble.*

### 239. Ramasse-toi!

*Pick up after yourself! Clean your mess! Ramasser sounds like ramâsser.*

### 240. Y'est allé s'paqueter.

*He's gone to get wasted. Y'est allé sounds like yé t'allé. Se paqueter sounds like se pacter, and it means to get drunk, wasted, loaded.*

### 241. Là, là?

*What, right now?* The first **là** means now. The second **là** can often be heard at the end of sentences informal language. **Viens-t'en là, là.** *Come right now.*

### 242. Tout l'monde va capoter sur toi.

*Everybody's gonna love you.* **Capoter sur toi** is used in the sense of *to be totally impressed with you* here.

### 243. Tu m'passerais-tu cinq piasses?

*Will you lend me five bucks?* The first **tu** means *you*, but the second **tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. **Une piasse** is another word for **un dollar**.

### 244. Ça commence à jaser.

*People are starting to talk.* **Ça** is used here in the sense of *people in general*. **Jaser** means *to talk, chat*. It's pronounced **jâser**.

### 245. Y'est sept heures moins dix.

*It's ten to seven.* **Y'est** is a contraction of **il est**. It sounds like **yé**. **Yé quelle heure, là?** *What time is it?*

## 246. J'es veux.

*I want 'em. J'es veux* sounds like **jé veux**. It's an informal equivalent of **je les veux**, where **je les** contracts informally to **j'es**. **J'es aime pas**. *I don't like 'em. J'es aime* sounds like **jé z'aime**.

## 247. J'ai crissé mon camp.

*I got the hell outta there. Crisser son camp* is vulgar. **Camp** sounds like **quand**.

## 248. Lâche pas!

*Don't give up! Hang in there! Lâche* is pronounced with the **â** sound.

## 249. On peut-tu parler d'autre chose?

*Can we talk about something else? On peut-tu* is an informal equivalent of **est-ce qu'on peut**. **Tu** here serves the same function as **est-ce que**. You'll hear **autre** pronounced spontaneously as **aut'** (sounds like **aute**) — **parler d'aut' chose**.

## 250. T'étais où?

*Where were you? Tu es* contracts informally to **t'es**, and **tu étais** contracts to **t'étais**. **Où** is placed at the end of the question here, with no inversion.

### 251. Je l'ai mis dans ma case.

*I put it in my locker.* In addition to **un casier**, a locker is also called **une case**. **Casier** and **case** are pronounced as if they were written **câsier** and **câse**.

### 252. T'es ben cheap, toi!

*You're so cheap!* **Cheap** means *stingy* here, but it can also be used in the sense of *petty*. **J'me sens cheap d'avoir fait ça.** *I feel low (bad) for having done that.*

### 253. Ah, j'allais oublier!

*Ah, I almost forgot!* This is used just as you remember something. **J'allais oublier, là. J'ai une question à te poser.** *I almost forgot. I've got a question to ask you.*

### 254. Qu'est-ce que j'ai dit de pas correct?

*What did I say wrong?* **Correct** means *fine, OK*. You'll hear it pronounced spontaneously as **correc'**.

### 255. Ça m'tentait vraiment pas.

*I really didn't want to.* **Tenter** is often used in the sense of *to want, feel like it*. **Ça m'tente pas.** *I don't want to. I don't feel like it.*

### 256. **Coudon', capote pas!**

*Hey, relax! Hey, take it easy!* **Coudon'** shows surprise here. **Capoter** means *to flip out, lose it (in anger)*.

### 257. **J'ai pas encore soupé.**

*I haven't eaten supper yet.* **Le souper** is the evening meal. The verb form is **souper**. The other two meals are **le déjeuner** (*breakfast*) and **le dîner** (*lunch*).

### 258. **Y m'a cruisée toute la soirée.**

*He flirted with me all evening.* **Cruiser** sounds like **crouzer**. **Cruiser qn** means *to flirt with sb, put the moves on sb*.

### 259. **À m'a mis 60.**

*She gave me 60 (percent).* The subject **elle** can be pronounced informally as **à**, so **elle m'a** can sound like **à m'a**. You could hear a sentence like this when talking about exam results, for example. **Y m'a mis 85.** *He gave me 85 (percent).*

### 260. **Va dans ta chambre!**

*Go to your room!* Note that French uses the preposition **dans** here.

### 261. Ça prend du guts!

*That takes guts!* **Guts** is borrowed from English and is used in the sense of *courage* here.

### 262. C'est tellement bon, tu vas capoter!

*It's so good, you're gonna love it!* **Capoter** can mean *to flip out (in anger)*, but here it's used in a positive sense. Context makes it clear which one is meant.

### 263. J'ai fumé du pot.

*I smoked pot.* **Pot** in the sense of marijuana sounds like **potte**.

### 264. J'ai l'motton.

*I've got a lump in my throat.* You might hear this when someone is choked with emotion.

### 265. Ça goûte bon.

*It tastes good.* The opposite is **ça goûte mauvais**, *it tastes bad*. If something tastes burnt, you can say **ça goûte le brûlé**. If it tastes like coffee, you can say **ça goûte le café**.

## 266. Fâche-toi pas!

*Don't get angry!* **Fâche-toi** is negated informally here as **fâche-toi pas**. All conjugations of the verb **fâcher** are pronounced with the â sound.

## 267. C't'un vrai malade!

*He's really crazy!* **Un malade** is used here in the sense of a crazy person. **C't'un** is an informal contraction of **c'est un**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**.

## 268. Je m'ennuie de toi.

*I miss you.* **S'ennuyer de qn** means *to miss sb.* **Je m'ennuie de toute la gang!**  
*I miss everybody! I miss all you guys! I miss all my friends!*

## 269. T'as pas d'affaires à me parler comme ça.

*You've got no business talking to me like that.* **T'as pas d'affaires à** is used informally here in the sense of *you've got no right to*.

## 270. Y'est où, le boyau?

*Where's the hose?* **Un boyau (d'arrosage)** is a water hose. **Y'est où** sounds like **yé où**. It's an informal contraction of **il est où**.

### 271. Comment ça, pourquoi?

*What do you mean 'why'?* This is used to show surprise after someone asks 'why'.

–**Pourquoi?** –**Comment ça, pourquoi?** –*Why?* –*What do you mean 'why'?*

### 272. J'ai pas honte de t'ça.

*I'm not ashamed of that.* You'll often hear **de ça** pronounced as **de t'ça**. It sounds like **de** with a **t** sound on the end, followed by **ça**.

### 273. Comment ç'a été, ton examen?

*How did your exam go?* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**.

### 274. J'veux plus jamais y voir la face!

*I never wanna see his face again!* **Plus** sounds like **plu** here, although it could also be pronounced informally as **pu**. **Y** is an informal pronunciation of **lui** here.

### 275. J'travailles pas pour des pinottes!

*I don't work for peanuts!* Peanut butter is known by two names in Québec — **le beurre de pinottes** (informal) and **le beurre d'arachide**. The expression **travailler pour des pinottes** means *to work for little to no pay*.

### 276. **Y'en a-tu qui ont déjà essayé ça?**

*Has anybody ever tried that? Have any of you ever tried it?* **Y'en a** is a contraction of **il y en a**. The **tu** in **y'en a-tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. **Y'en a-tu qui** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce qu'il y en a qui**, *are there any who*.

### 277. **Dérange-toi pas.**

*Don't bother yourself.* **Dérange-toi** is negated informally here as **dérange-toi pas**. **Dérange-toi pas, j'm'en occupe.** *No need to bother, I'll take care of it.*

### 278. **J'su's pressé.**

*I'm in a rush. I'm in a hurry.* **Pressé** means *rushed*.

### 279. **Venez-vous-en!**

*Come! Come along!* This is the plural form of **viens-t'en**.

### 280. **Comment qu'on enlève ça l'auto-correcteur?**

*How do I get rid of the auto-correct (on my phone)?* In spontaneous speech, **que** might be inserted after the question word **comment**. **Comment qu'on fait ça?** *How do you do it?* This is a feature of informal language.

### 281. Combien t'as eu?

*What (mark) did you get?* This question asks what mark someone got on an exam, assignment, etc. – **Combien t'as eu? –85.** – *What (mark) did you get? –85.*

### 282. T'es don' ben magané!

*You look rough! You're in rough shape!* This might be said to someone who looked hungover, for example. **Maganer** means *to wreck*.

### 283. J'ai échappé mon cabaret.

*I dropped my tray.* **Un cabaret** is a tray used to carry food. **Un cabaret de transport** is a cardboard tray used to carry drinks.

### 284. C'est vraiment pas évident de vivre avec ça.

*It's really not easy to live with that.* **C'est pas évident** is an informal expression meaning *it's not easy*.

### 285. Y'a rien qui va s'passer.

*Nothing's gonna happen.* **Y'a rien** is a contraction of **il n'y a rien**. **Passer** is pronounced **pâsser**.

## 286. **C't'en plein ça!**

*That's exactly right! Spot on!* **C't'en** is an informal contraction of **c'est en**.

## 287. **C't'une chanson que j'me tanne pas d'écouter.**

*It's a song I never get sick of listening to.* **C't'une** is a contraction of **c'est une**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**. **Se tanner de** means *to get tired of, sick of*.

## 288. **C't'au boute, ton dessin!**

*Your drawing's amazing!* **Au boute**, or **au boutte**, means *super* here. **Boute** is an informal pronunciation of **bout**. **C't'au** is a contraction of **c'est au**.

## 289. **C'est l'fun au boute!**

*It's so much fun! It's totally fun!* **C'est l'fun** means *it's fun*. **Au boute** is used here in the sense of *to the max*.

## 290. **C'est l'boute du boute!**

*That's the last straw! That's all I need!* This literally means *it's the end of the end*, the idea being that the last point has been reached. **Ah ben, c'est l'boute du boute!** *Well, that's all I need! Well, that takes the cake!*

**291. Les rues sont pleines de sloche.**

*The streets are full of slush. **La sloche** is dirty, watery snow.*

**292. Honnêtement là, j'm'en fous.**

*Honestly, I don't care. **Honnêtement là** is often heard in spoken language.*

**293. J'ai pas l'goût d'aller magasiner au centre-ville.**

*I don't feel like going shopping downtown. The verb **magasiner** means to shop. **Le magasinage** means shopping. **J'ai pas le goût** means I don't feel like it.*

**294. Y'est allé magasiner un nouveau matelas.**

*He's gone to shop around for a new mattress. **Magasiner** is also used in the sense of to shop around for. **Y'est allé** is a contraction of **il est allé**, and it sounds like **yé t'allé**. **Matelas** has two syllables — the **mate** part sounds like **matt**, and the **las** part rhymes with **pas**.*

**295. J'ai jamais été une magasineuse compulsive.**

*I've never been a compulsive shopper. **Un magasineur** or **une magasineuse** is a shopper.*

### 296. J'haïs ça, plier pis serrer mon linge.

*I hate folding and putting my clothes away. J'haïs means I hate, and it sounds like ja-i. Serrer is used here in the sense of ranger, to put away. Mon linge means my clothes. Pis sounds like pi. It's a contraction of puis and means and here.*

### 297. Arrête don' de chiâler.

*Stop complaining. Chiâler means to whine, complain. Le chiâlage is the noun form — whining, complaining.*

### 298. J'trouve ça ben quétaine.

*I think it's really cheesy, tacky, outdated. If it's quétaine, it's lacking in good taste.*

### 299. T'aimes-tu ça?

*Do you like it? Do you like that?* The part that means you in t'aimes-tu ça? is t', which is an informal contraction of the second-person singular tu. The tu in t'aimes-tu ça? signals that this is a yes-no question.

### 300. Quarante ans, ça fesse.

*(Turning) forty hurts. Fesser is used here in the sense of to hit, strike.*

### 301. On peut-tu changer d'sujet?

*Can we change the subject?* **On peut-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce qu'on peut**. The expression **changer de sujet** means *to change the subject*.

### 302. Faque dans l'fond, c'est ça.

*So basically, that's how it is.* **Faque** means *so*. It's a reduction of **ça fait que**. **Dans le fond** means *basically, essentially, in the end*.

### 303. As-tu déjà eu des broches?

*Did you ever have braces?* The feminine **broches** refers to braces worn on the teeth to straighten them. **Porter des broches** means *to wear braces*.

### 304. Jusqu'à date, c'est pas pire.

*So far, it's not bad.* **Pas pire** is an informal usage meaning *not bad*. **Jusqu'à date** means *to date, so far*, like **jusqu'ici** and **jusqu'à maintenant**.

### 305. Y'a rien à mon épreuve.

*Nothing can stop me.* **Y'a rien** is an informal contraction of **il n'y a rien**. **Une épreuve** is a test, trial.

### 306. On a l'air d'une belle gang de colons.

*We look like a bunch of hicks.* **Gang** is a feminine noun here, and it follows English pronunciation. **Un colon** is an insult used to refer to someone with no class, a hick, etc. It comes from the French word for *colonist*.

### 307. C'est fucké, ton affaire.

*Your situation's so screwed up.* **Fucké** isn't vulgar in the way the English word *fucked* is, but it's informal nonetheless, like *screwed up*.

### 308. Pas étonnant que j'sois fâché!

*Not surprising that I'm angry!* The informally contracted **j'sois** (from the subjunctive **je sois**) sounds like **choi**.

### 309. Eille, j'te parle!

*Hey, I'm talking to you!* The informally contracted **j'te** sounds like **ch'te**.

### 310. Le printemps s'en vient.

*Spring is coming.* The verb *to come* is often said as **s'en venir**. **J'm'en viens!**  
*I'm coming! I'm on my way!* **Viens-t'en!** *Come!*

### 311. Tu cognais des clous devant la télé.

You were nodding off in front of the TV. **Cogner des clous** means to nod off to sleep. It alludes to the head bouncing up and down, like a hammer striking nails.

### 312. Ouvre la crisse de porte!

Open the fucking door! **Crisse** is a vulgar usage. **La crisse de** is used with a feminine noun (like **porte**), and **le crisse de** with a masculine noun. **C'est qui le crisse de cave qui a fait ça?** Who's the fucking idiot who did that?

### 313. Faut y aller, genre là, là.

We gotta go, like right now. **Faut y aller** is an informal equivalent of **il faut y aller**. **Genre** here means *as in, like*. **Là** means *now*.

### 314. Tout l'monde le niaise à l'école.

Everybody picks on him at school. **Niaiser** here means *to pick on, tease*.

### 315. On m'a fait niaiser genre vingt minutes.

They made me wait for like twenty minutes. **Niaiser** is used here in the sense of *to wait a long time*. **Genre** means *as in, like*.

### 316. Arrête de niaiser pis va travailler.

*Stop goofing off and go work. **Niaiser** means to waste time here.*

### 317. Me prends-tu pour un niaiseux?

*Do you think I'm an idiot? **Un niaiseux** is a stupid person, an idiot. The feminine form is **une niaiseuse**. The expression **prendre qn pour** means to take sb for. **Prends-moi pas pour un cave!** I'm not an idiot, you know! (Don't take me for an idiot!)*

### 318. J'aime ça, faire le niaiseux.

*I like acting silly. **Faire le niaiseux** means to act silly, like a clown.*

### 319. C'est niaiseux, je l'sais.

*It's silly, I know. **C'est niaiseux** means it's silly, stupid, ridiculous. **Je l'sais** literally means I know it, but it's used here like the English I know.*

### 320. T'es niaiseux quand tu veux!

*You're silly when you want to be! **Niaiseux** can mean stupid or silly depending on the tone of voice. When said playfully, it means silly.*

### 321. La police l'a pogné.

*The police caught him. **Pogner** is an informal verb used here in the sense of to catch. **Y s'est fait pogné par la police.** He got caught by the police.*

### 322. À m'a pogné par l'bras.

*She caught me by the arm. **Pogner** is used here in the sense of to catch. The subject **elle** can be pronounced informally as **à**, so **elle m'a pogné** can sound like **à m'a pogné**.*

### 323. À l'a pogné les nerfs après moi.

*She lost her temper with me. **À l'a pogné** is an informal pronunciation of **elle a pogné**. **Pogner les nerfs** means to lose one's temper. **Nerfs** rhymes with **mère**.*

### 324. Fais-moi pas pogner les nerfs!

*Don't make me lose my temper! **Ne me fais pas** is negated informally as **fais-moi pas**. **Fais-moi pas ça.** Don't do that to me.*

### 325. La maison a pogné en feu.

*The house caught on fire. The informal **pogner en feu** means to catch on fire.*

### 326. Lui, c't'un écœurant.

*He's an asshole, a bastard.* Referring to someone as **un écœurant** is an insult. **Mon écœurant** is used to insult someone to their face. **Touche-moi pas, mon écœurant!** *Don't touch me, you asshole!*

### 327. Ostie que ça fait du bien!

*Damn that feels good!* **Ostie** is a vulgar usage. It derives from **hostie**, a word associated with Catholicism. **Ostie que t'es cave!** *Damn you're stupid!*

### 328. C'est certain que tu vas triper!

*You're gonna have a blast for sure!* The informal **triper**, or **tripper**, means *to have a blast, a lot of fun*.

### 329. Arrête de me cruiser, t'es pas mon genre.

*Stop flirting with me, you're not my type.* **Cruiser** sounds like **crouzé**.

### 330. Y sort avec sa gang tous les soirs.

*He goes out with his friends every evening.* **Gang** is used in the feminine and refers to a group of friends here. **Gang** follows English pronunciation.

**331. C'est très épeurant comme film.**

*It's a really scary movie. Épeurant means scary.*

**332. C'est juste pour savoir.**

*I'm just curious. Juste is often pronounced spontaneously as jusse. C'est juste pour savoir can be used in the sense of I'm just asking out of curiosity. C'est pas important, c'est juste pour savoir. It's not important, I'm just curious.*

**333. J'ai flushé ma blonde.**

*I dumped my girlfriend. Flusher sounds like floché. Une blonde is a girlfriend.*

**334. Tu vas toute scraper le moteur, là.**

*You're gonna totally wreck the motor. Scraper, or scrapper, derives from the English scrap. Toute here is an informal pronunciation of tout, where the final t is pronounced. It's not the feminine form of tout.*

**335. Y'arrête pas de me bitcher.**

*He won't stop bitching me out. Y'arrête pas is an informal contraction of il n'arrête pas.*

### 336. J'su's vraiment moumoune, moi.

*I'm a real wuss. Une moumoune* is a wuss, scaredy-cat, sissy, etc. It's used here as an adjective. **J'ai peur des araignées, j'su's vraiment moumoune.** *I'm scared of spiders, I'm a real wuss.* Note that **moumoune** might also be used as an insult to ridicule an effeminate male.

### 337. La porte est barrée.

*The door is locked. Barré* means *locked*. It sounds like **bârré**. The opposite is **débarré**. **La porte est débarrée.** *The door is unlocked.*

### 338. J'ai barré mon vélo en bas d'la côte.

*I locked my bike up at the bottom of the hill. Une côte* is a hill, an incline.

### 339. Inquiète-toi pas, tu vas être ben correct.

*Don't you worry, you're gonna be just fine. Inquiète-toi* is negated informally as **inquiète-toi pas**. **Être** is pronounced informally as **êt'**, and **correct** as **correc'**.

### 340. Y m'ont crossé, j'en reviens pas.

*They screwed me over, I can't believe it. Crosser qn* means *to screw sb over*.

### 341. J'me su's faite crosser par le vendeur.

*I got screwed over by the seller. **Crosser qn** means to screw sb over, so **se faire crosser par qn** means to get screwed over by sb. **J'me su's** is an informal contraction of **je me suis**. It sounds like **jme su**. The past participle **fait** is often pronounced spontaneously as **faite**. **OK, c'est faite!** OK, it's done!*

### 342. Y s'est crossé en pensant à ça.

*He jerked off thinking about that. The informal verb **se crosser** means to jerk off, wank. It doesn't mean to cross oneself, as used in Catholicism. That's **se signer**.*

### 343. J'ai pété une coche.

*I lost my temper. **Péter une coche** means to lose one's temper. **Péter** is pronounced as if it were written **pèter**.*

### 344. Y mouille un p'tit peu.

*It's spitting out. **Mouiller** means to rain here.*

### 345. Voulez-vous la facture?

*Do you want the receipt? Cashiers usually call the receipt **la facture**.*

### 346. Allô? Allô? Ça coupe.

*Hello? Hello? You're cutting in and out.* **Ça coupe** can be said when the phone connection is bad.

### 347. Tu m'niaises-tu?

*Are you kidding me?* **Tu m'** is an informal contraction of **tu me**. It sounds like **tu** with an **m** sound on the end. **Niaises** sounds like **nyèz**.

### 348. En régulier?

*By regular post?* If you take a letter to the post office, the employee may ask if you want to send it by regular post with this question.

### 349. Check-moi ça!

*Check it out! Look at that!* You'll also hear this said as **check!** and **check ça!**

### 350. Casse-toi pas le bicycle!

*Don't make things harder than they have to be!* **Bicycle** is pronounced **bécique**. The verb **casser** is pronounced with the **â** sound, so **casse-toi** sounds like **câsse-toi**. This informal expression literally means *don't break your bicycle*.

### 351. C'est moins dispendieux.

*It's less expensive.* **Dispendieux** is often used in the same sense as **cher**.

### 352. Si t'es pas content, décrisse.

*If you're not happy, fucking leave.* **Décrisser** is a vulgar way of saying *to leave*.

### 353. Esti que ça pue!

*Damn that stinks!* The vulgar **esti que** is also said as **osti que, ostie que**.

### 354. T'es dans' marde!

*You're screwed! You're in for it!* **Marde**, meaning *shit*, is a Québécois equivalent of **merde**. The word pair **dans la** contracts in informal speech to **dans 'a**, which sounds essentially like **dans** when said quickly. **Dans' marde** then is a contraction of **dans la marde**. **T'es** sounds like **té**. It's a contraction of **tu es**.

### 355. Y'est tough en maudit, lui.

*He's damn tough.* **Tough** sounds like **toffe**. The expression **en maudit** is an intensifier, so **tough en maudit** means *damn tough*. **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. It's a contraction of **il est**.

### 356. Comment y s'appelle, lui?

*What's his name?* The inversion (**comment s'appelle-t-il?**) is avoided here, making this sound conversational.

### 357. T'as pas mal de stock.

*You've got a lot of stuff.* **Stock** here means *stuff, things*. This might be said, for example, to someone carrying armfuls of things. **Pas mal de** means *a lot of*.

### 358. À reste dans l'coin.

*She lives in the area.* **Rester** is used in the sense of **habiter**. The subject **elle** can be pronounced informally as **à**, so **à reste** here means **elle reste**. **Reste** is pronounced spontaneously as **res'** (sounds like **resse**), where the final **t** isn't enunciated — **à res' danl coin**.

### 359. Bonne fin de semaine!

*Have a good weekend!* **Bon weekend** is also used.

### 360. Faut pas exagérer quand même.

*Really, don't exaggerate.* **Quand même** is used to show surprise here.

### 361. **As-tu vingt-cinq sous?**

*Do you have twenty-five cents?* A cent is referred to informally as the masculine **sou** or feminine **cenne**. The formal word is the masculine **cent**, which sounds like the English word *sent*. **Cinquante sous, cinquante cennes.** *Fifty cents.*

### 362. **Passe-moi ton efface.**

*Pass me your eraser.* **Une efface** is an eraser, a rubber. It's a feminine noun, but the masculine **ton** is used here because **efface** begins with a vowel.

### 363. **Tabarouette!**

*Darn it!* **Tabarouette** is a toned-down version of **tabarnak**, like *shoot* or *darn it*.

### 364. **C'est ma fête aujourd'hui.**

*It's my birthday today.* A birthday is often referred to as **une fête**. **Bonne fête!** *Happy birthday!*

### 365. **J'ai patenté un nouveau système.**

*I concocted a new system.* **Patenter** is used in the sense of *to create*, but in a make-shift sort of way.

**366. J'ai besoin d'une chaise roulante pour me déplacer.**

*I need a wheelchair to get around. A wheelchair is often called **une chaise roulante** in Québec, but **un fauteuil roulant** is also used.*

**367. Tu portes souvent des bas troués.**

*You often wear socks with holes in them. A sock is called **un bas**. The expression **être en pieds de bas** means to be in one's stocking feet (socks on, but no shoes).*

**368. La soie dentaire aide à enlever la plaque.**

*Dental floss helps to remove plaque. Dental floss is known as **soie dentaire** in Québec.*

**369. Je dois acheter de la pâte à dents.**

*I have to buy toothpaste. Labelling on tubes of toothpaste use the masculine term **dentifrice** instead.*

**370. As-tu utilisé un condom?**

*Did you use a condom? **Condom** is pronounced as if it were written **condon**. This is the usual word for condom in Québec.*

### 371. Y'a des jours où j'me dis que c'est pas grave.

*There are days when I say to myself it's not a big deal.* **Je me** can contract to **j'me**.

### 372. Fouille-moi, là.

*Beats me. Who knows?* This literally means *search me*. It might be said when someone is unable to provide the answer to a question.

### 373. J'viens d'avoir un flash.

*I've just thought of something.* **Un flash** is an idea, a thought that comes to mind.

### 374. Tu chauffes mal.

*You drive bad.* In addition to **conduire**, you'll hear the verb for *to drive* said as **chauffer**.

### 375. T'es-tu dans ta semaine?

*Are you on the rag?* **Être dans sa semaine** means *to be on the rag*. This expression may cause offence. **T'es-tu** is an informal equivalent of **es-tu**. **Tu** in **t'es-tu** doesn't mean the same thing as **tu** in **es-tu**. In **es-tu**, **tu** means *you*. But in **t'es-tu**, **tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. It's **t'** that means *you* in **t'es-tu**.

### 376. Excusez!

Sorry! The formal or plural form **excusez** can sound like **'scusez** when said spontaneously. The informal, singular form **excuse** can sound like **'scuse**.

### 377. Y'a pas d'quoi être fier.

*That's nothing to be proud of.* **Y'a pas d'quoi** is a contraction of **il n'y a pas de quoi**. The verb **être** is pronounced spontaneously as **êt'**.

### 378. Y'est moins dix.

*It's ten to.* **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. It's a contraction of **il est**.

### 379. C'est d'la marde.

*It's shitty. It's a piece of junk.* **Marde** is a Québécois equivalent of **merde**. **Y m'a traité comme d'la marde.** *He treated me like shit.*

### 380. Qu'est-ce tu veux?

*What do you want?* This sounds like **quess tu veux?** Saying **qu'est-ce** rather than **qu'est-ce que** is informal and tends to occur before **tu** and **ça**. **Qu'est-ce t'en penses?** *What do you think?* **Qu'est-ce ça veut dire?** *What does that mean?*

### 381. Ç'a pas d'allure!

*That makes no sense! That's insane!* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**.

### 382. J'y ai parlé de t'ça.

*I talked to him about it, that.* **J'y ai parlé** is an informal way of saying **je lui ai parlé**. **Lui** can be pronounced as **y** in **je lui parle, je lui donne, tu lui dis**, but never in **avec lui, pour lui, sans lui**. **De ça** is sometimes pronounced informally as **de t'ça**. It sounds like **de** with a **t** sound on the end, followed by **ça**.

### 383. Bon lunch!

*Have a good lunch!* You might wish a co-worker a good lunch with this expression.

### 384. C'est plate, ça.

*That stinks. That's no fun.* **Plate** can mean *upsetting, disappointing*. –**J'ai pogné un ticket**. –**Ah, c'est plate, ça**. –*I got a ticket*. –*Ah, that stinks*.

### 385. J'ai débarré le cadenas.

*I unlocked the padlock.* **Débarrer** sounds like **débârrer**. **Cadenas** has two syllables; the **e** in the middle isn't pronounced. The **nas** ending rhymes with **pas**.

### 386. J'ai pris une puff de sa cigarette.

*I took a puff of his cigarette.* The informal expression **prendre une puff** or **prendre une poffe** means *to take a puff*.

### 387. J'ai allumé un joint.

*I lit up a joint.* **Joint** is pronounced like a French word.

### 388. De quoi tu parles?

*What are you talking about?* The inversion is avoided here after **de quoi**. This sounds informal.

### 389. Le WiFi est gratuit dans toutes les chambres.

*The WiFi is free in all rooms.* **WiFi** follows English pronunciation in Québec.

### 390. Y'a rien de bon icitte.

*There's nothin' good here.* **Y'a rien** is a contraction of **il n'y a rien**. **Icitte** is an informal equivalent of **ici**. The first syllable of **icitte** sounds like the French letter **i**, and the second syllable sounds like the English word *sit*. **Icitte** sounds like **i-sit**. **Icitte** is informal only, but **ici** can be used in any language situation.

### 391. Tu restais où?

*Where were you living?* **Rester** is used in the sense of **habiter** here. **Où** is placed at the end of the question, and the inversion (**où restais-tu?**) is avoided.

### 392. T'es don' ben chiâleux.

*You're a real complainer. You complain a lot.* **Un chiâleux** or **une chiâleuse** is a complainer. **Chiâleux** is used here as an adjective.

### 393. Tu chiâles sur tout et sur rien.

*You complain about anything and everything.* The verb **chiâler** means *to complain*.

### 394. Y'a du monde en crisse.

*There's a hell of a lot of people.* **Y'a du monde** is a contraction of **il y a du monde**. It means *there are a lot of people*. **En crisse** is a vulgar expression used as an intensifier. **Crisse** sounds much like the English pronunciation of the given name *Chris*, but with a French **r**. This expression is also spelled **en criss**.

### 395. Moi là, j'aime pas ça.

*Personally, I don't like it.* Opinions are often introduced with **moi là**.

### 396. **Finalement j'ai rien.**

*There's nothing wrong with me after all. Turns out I'm fine. **J'ai rien** means there's nothing wrong (with me), I'm fine. **Finalement** means in the end.*

### 397. **Là, j'tais comme de quoi tu parles?**

*Then I was like what are you talking about? You'll sometimes hear younger speakers use **comme** in the same way as the English *like*. **J'tais** is an informal contraction of **j'étais**. It sounds like **ch'tais**. **Là** means then here.*

### 398. **Dans une tasse ou dans un carton?**

*In a mug or in a paper cup? You could be asked this when ordering coffee. **Tasse** is pronounced with the â sound, like **tâsse**.*

### 399. **Oui, toi?**

*Fine, and you? When you ask someone **ça va?**, the answer may be a simple **oui, toi?** –**Ça va?** –**Oui, toi?** –*How are you? –Fine, and you?**

### 400. **Fais pas comme si tu m'avais pas vu!**

*Don't pretend you didn't see me! **Fais** is negated informally here as **fais pas**.*

#### 401. **Fa' que là, j'su's parti.**

*So then I left.* **Fa' que** means so. **Fa' que** (two syllables) can also be pronounced as **faque** (one syllable), which sounds like **fak**. **Là** means *then* here. **J'su's parti** is an informal pronunciation of **je suis parti**. **J'su's** sounds like **chu**.

#### 402. **Ton p'tit nom, c'est quoi?**

*What's your name?* During an informal conversation, a person's first name might be asked for with the term **un petit nom**. **C'est quoi ton nom? C'est quoi ton p'tit nom?** *What's your name?*

#### 403. **Le centre d'achats ferme à cinq heures.**

*The shopping centre closes at five o'clock.* You're more likely to hear a shopping centre referred to as **un centre d'achats** than **un centre commercial**.

#### 404. **Wow, celui-là est malade!**

*Wow, that one's so awesome!* **Malade** can mean *awesome, amazing*.

#### 405. **Tu mérites une méchante grosse récompense.**

*You deserve a wicked huge reward.* **Méchant** can mean *awesome, amazing*.

#### 406. J't'à boute!

*I've had it! I'm fed up!* **Boute** is an informal pronunciation of **bout**. **J't'à** is a contraction of **je suis à**, with a **t** sound slipped in between **j'** and **à**. **J'** makes a **ch** sound before **t**, so **j't'à** sounds like **ch't'à**.

#### 407. Le brigadier scolaire a fait traverser des écoliers.

*The crossing guard helped some school children to cross.* **Un brigadier scolaire** or **une brigadière scolaire** is a crossing guard.

#### 408. Y vente fort.

*It's windy out.* The verb **venter** means *to be blowing wind*.

#### 409. J'ai organisé une vente de garage.

*I held a garage sale.* A garage sale is called **une vente de garage**.

#### 410. C'est long, t'es où?

*What's taking so long? Where are you?* **C'est long** means *it's taking a long time, what's taking so long?* You can say this if you've been waiting a long time and are frustrated. **Long** rhymes with **mon**.

#### 411. Tu cherches la chicane.

*You're looking for a fight. **Une chicane** is a fight, an argument.*

#### 412. C't'à quelle heure, l'autobus?

*What time does the bus come? **C't'à** is an informal contraction of **c'est à**.*

#### 413. Ça manque de punch.

*It lacks punch. It's dull. **Punch** is an informal borrowing from English meaning vigour, effectiveness, zeal.*

#### 414. J'ai comme pas l'goût de faire ça.

*I don't really feel like doing that. **Goût** is used here in the sense of **envie**. Note the use of **comme** here. **T'as comme pas l'choix**. You don't really have a choice.*

#### 415. J'ai passé la nuit s'a corde à linge!

*I didn't sleep a wink! The expression **passer la nuit sur la corde à linge** is used in the sense of *to have a sleepless night*. **La corde à linge** is a clothesline, so this expression literally means *to spend the night on the clothesline*. **S'a** is an informal contraction of **sur la**. **Passer** is pronounced with the **â** sound, like **pâsser**.*

#### 416. Y'a fait chaud en tabarouette!

*It was darn hot out!* **En tabarouette** is a toned-down version of the vulgar **en tabarnak**. **Chaud en tabarnak** means *fucking hot*, but **chaud en tabarouette** means *darn hot*. **Y'a** is a contraction **il a**.

#### 417. Ah, ok! Là, j'comprends!

*Ah, ok! Now I understand!* **Là** is used here in the sense of *now*. The informally contracted **j'comprends** sounds like **ch'comprends**.

#### 418. Qu'est-ce tu fais à soir?

*What are you doing this evening?* **À matin, à soir** are informal equivalents of **ce matin, ce soir**. **Qu'est-ce** (rather than **qu'est-ce que**) sounds like **quess**.

#### 419. J'ai mangé une toast.

*I ate a piece of toast.* A piece of toast is called **une toast**, pronounced **tôst**. A toaster is **un toaster**, pronounced **tôsteur**.

#### 420. C'est d'la bullshit!

*That's bullshit!* **Bullshit** is pronounced as if it were written **boulechitte**.

#### 421. J'me su's payé la traite.

*I treated myself.* **Se payer la traite** means *to treat oneself*. **J'me s'us** is an informal contraction of **je me suis**. It sounds like **jme su**.

#### 422. J'ai mangé une sandwich aux tomates.

*I ate a tomato sandwich.* **Sandwich** is a feminine noun in spoken language.

#### 423. T'as-tu cinquante cennes?

*You got fifty cents?* **T'as-tu** is an informal way of saying **as-tu**. In **t'as-tu**, the part that means *you* is **t'**. The **tu** in **t'as-tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. **Une cenne** and **un sou** both mean *cent*.

#### 424. Je dérange-tu?

*Am I disturbing you?* **Tu** in **je dérange-tu?** doesn't mean *you*. This question literally asks *am I disturbing?* **Tu** here is used to ask a yes-no question.

#### 425. OK, on se r'parle!

*OK, we'll talk again!* **Se r'parle** sounds like **se** with an **r** sound on the end, followed by **parle**. It's a contraction of **se reparle**.

#### 426. J'su's tanné de t'ça.

*I'm sick of that.* **De t'ça** is an informal pronunciation of **de ça**. It sounds like **de** with a **t** sound on the end, followed by **ça**. **Tanné** means *fed up*.

#### 427. Non, c'est beau.

*No, it's fine. No, it's OK.* **C'est beau** can be used to decline an offer. –**Veux-tu un lift?** –**Non, c'est beau, merci.** –*Do you want a lift?* –*No, it's OK, thanks.*

#### 428. J'ai pesé su'l'piton.

*I pressed the button.* **Peser** means *to press* here. **Un piton** is a button. **Sur le** can contract informally to **su'l'**, which sounds like **sul**.

#### 429. J'm'en vas chez Ben.

*I'm going to Ben's place.* **Je m'en vas**, contracted to **j'm'en vas**, is a spoken equivalent of **je m'en vais**.

#### 430. Ben non, voyons!

*No, of course not!* **Ben non, voyons!** shows surprise and opposition. –**M'en veux-tu?** –**Ben non, voyons!** –*Are you upset with me?* –*No, of course not!*

### 431. J'ai texté ma blonde.

*I texted my girlfriend.* **Texter** means to text. **Un texto** is a text message.

### 432. On s'est vus une couple de fois.

*We saw each other a couple times.* **Une couple de** (**fois, semaines**, etc.) means *a couple, a few* (times, weeks, etc.). **Couple**, a feminine noun in this sense, is pronounced informally as **coup'e**.

### 433. Est-ce que vous êtes un couple?

*Are the two of you in a relationship?* The masculine noun **couple** can refer to a couple in a relationship.

### 434. Comment t'as su?

*How did you find out?* In conversational style, there's no inversion after **comment**, and **tu as** is contracted to **t'as**. **Su** is the past participle of the verb **savoir**.

### 435. J'aime ça, magasiner en ligne.

*I like shopping online.* **Magasiner** means to shop, and **en ligne** means online. The opposite could be said as **j'haïs ça, magasiner en ligne**. **J'haïs** sounds like **ja-i**.

#### 436. Y'était drette à côté de moi.

*He was right next to me.* **Drette** is an informal word used like English's *right* in phrases like **drette à côté de moi**, *right next to me*; **drette dessus**, *right on top*; **drette en avant de toi**, *right in front of you*.

#### 437. J'm'en vas faire ça drette là.

*I'm off to do that right now.* **Là** means *now* in this example, so **drette là** means *right now*. **J'm'en vas** is an informal equivalent of **je m'en vais**.

#### 438. C'est drette là.

*It's right there.* **Là** means *there* in this example, so **drette là** means *right there*.

#### 439. C'est drette ça!

*That's exactly right! It's exactly that!* **Drette** means *exactly* here. **C'est drette ça qui est arrivé.** *That's exactly what happened.*

#### 440. T'as mis l'doigt drette dessus!

*You hit the nail right on the head!* This literally means *you put your finger right on it*. It's an idiomatic way of telling someone that what he or she said is spot on.

**441. Je reviens d'aller visiter mon père.**

*I'm just back from visiting my father.* You may have learned that instead of **visiter qn**, you must say **rendre visite à qn**. **Visiter qn** is used nonetheless.

**442. C'est pas une carrière, c'est juste une jobine.**

*It's not a career, it's just a job.* **Une jobine**, which derives from **une job**, can refer to a small project, temporary work or work felt to be less than a career. The **j** of both **jobine** and **job** is pronounced as in English.

**443. C'est une communauté tricotée serrée.**

*It's a tight-knit community.* **Tricoté serré** means *tight-knit*.

**444. J'su's ben saoul.**

*I'm really drunk.* **J'su's ben saoul** sounds like **chu bain sou**. The feminine form of **saoul** is **saoule**, which sounds like **soule**.

**445. J'su's ben d'accord a'ec toé.**

*I totally agree with you.* In informal language, you may hear **avec** pronounced as **a'ec**, and **moi** and **toi** pronounced as **moé** and **toé**.

#### 446. Saint-Tite? Jamais été.

*Saint-Tite? Never been. J'ai jamais été à Saint-Tite. I've never been to Saint-Tite.*  
**As-tu déjà été à Rome?** *Have you ever been to Rome?*

#### 447. C'est don' ben plate icitte.

*It's just so boring here. Plate, or platte, means boring here. Icitte is an informal equivalent of ici. It sounds like the French i followed by the English word sit.*

#### 448. J'm'en câlisse!

*I don't give a fuck! I don't give a damn! S'en câliser is a vulgar expression.*

#### 449. J'm'en câlisse pas!

*I do give a fuck! If j'm'en câlisse means I don't give a fuck, then j'm'en câlisse pas means I do (in fact) give a fuck. –Toi, tu t'en câlisses. –J'm'en câlisse pas! –You don't give a fuck. –Yes, I do! (I do give a fuck!)*

#### 450. Décâlisse!

*Fuck off! Yelling décâlisse at someone is a vulgar way of telling them to go away. The verb is décâliser.*

#### 451. **Nous autres, on l'a, l'affaire!**

*We've got it! We're good! On l'a, l'affaire* literally means *we've got it, the 'thing'*. You'll hear **nous autres** pronounced as **nou z'aut'**.

#### 452. **C'est p'us la même chose.**

*It's not the same anymore. P'us* sounds like **pu**. It's an informal pronunciation of the negative adverb **plus**.

#### 453. **C'est la ville la plus flyée du pays.**

*It's the wildest city in the country. Flyé* means *wild, crazy, out there*. It sounds like the English word *fly* followed by **é**.

#### 454. **Tu penses-tu qu'on peut faire ça?**

*You think we can do that? Tu penses-tu* is an informal equivalent of **penses-tu**.

#### 455. **Qu'est-ce tu veux qu'ça m'câlisse?**

*What the hell do you want me to care?* This sounds like **quess tu veu ksamm câliss**. The **isse** ending of **câlisser** sounds like the *iss* ending of the English word *hiss*. The verb **câlisser** is vulgar.

**456. Ça va mal en ta'.**

*Things are darn bad. En ta' is a shortened, toned-down version of en tabarnak.*

**457. Qu'est-ce tu comprends pas là-dedans?**

*What don't you understand about it? Qu'est-ce sounds like **quess**. Asking the question like this rather than with **qu'est-ce que** is an informal usage.*

**458. Dis-y que tu veux pas d'abord!**

*Tell 'im you don't wanna then! Dis-y means tell him. It's an informal way of saying dis-lui. D'abord means then, in that case here.*

**459. Ben, tu y dis que t'aimes pas ça.**

*Well, just tell 'im you don't like that. Tu y dis means you tell him. It's an informal way of saying tu lui dis. Tu doesn't contract to t' here.*

**460. Les gosses ne sont pas des enfants!**

*'Gosses' (balls, nuts) aren't kids! In France, gosses is an informal word for children, like kids. In Québec, gosses is an informal word for testicles, like balls or nuts. Gosses is a feminine noun.*

#### 461. J'ai une grosse bedaine.

*I've got a big belly. Une bedaine* is a belly, tummy. It's also pronounced informally as **bédaine**. **Être en bedaine** means *to have your shirt off*.

#### 462. J'su's crissement p'us capable!

*I can't damn well stand it anymore! Crissement* is a vulgar usage. **C'est crissement beau**. *It's damn nice. P'us* sounds like **pu**. It's an informal pronunciation of the negative adverb **plus**. **Capable** is pronounced informally as **capab'**, but it's always spelled **capable**. **J'su's** sounds like **chu**.

#### 463. J'haïs ça quand tu pètes!

*I hate it when you fart! Péter* means *to fart*. It's pronounced **péter**.

#### 464. J'aime pas ceux qui pètent plus haut que l'trou.

*I don't like people who are pretentious asses. Péter plus haut que le trou* literally means *to fart higher than the hole*, but it's used in the sense of *to be pretentious*.

#### 465. Non mais quelle idée d'marde!

*What a shitty idea! Une idée de marde* means *a shitty idea*.

**466. Je l'ai garroché le plus loin possible.**

*I threw it as far as possible. **Garrocher** means to throw. **Possible** is pronounced informally as **possib'**.*

**467. J'me suis garroché pour l'aider.**

*I rushed to help him. **Se garrocher** means to rush oneself, throw oneself. **Y s'est garroché devant l'auto.** He threw himself in front of the car.*

**468. On va se faire du fun ensemble.**

*We're gonna have ourselves some fun together. The expression to have fun is also said as **avoir du fun**.*

**469. La graine est un mot vulgaire désignant le pénis.**

*'Graine' is a vulgar word for the penis. **La graine** is equivalent to dick, cock. **Les gosses** refers to the testicles, like balls, nuts. **Gosses** is a feminine noun.*

**470. La plotte est un mot vulgaire désignant le vagin.**

*'Plotte' is a vulgar word for the vagina. **La plotte** is equivalent to cunt, pussy. **Les boules** refers to the breasts, like boobs. **Boules** is a feminine noun.*

#### 471. J'ai pété une coche.

*I lost my temper. Péter une coche means to lose it, lose one's temper. Péter is pronounced pèter. Y m'a pété une coche. He lost it on me, got angry with me.*

#### 472. Y'arrête pas de se péter les bretelles.

*He won't stop boasting. Se péter les bretelles literally means to snap one's suspenders, but it's also got the figurative meaning of to boast.*

#### 473. Ça m'fait rire, tout ce pétage de bretelles.

*All this boasting makes me laugh. Le pétage de bretelles (literally, suspender snapping) is used figuratively in the sense of boasting.*

#### 474. C'est pas vrai pantoute.

*That's not true one bit. Pantoute is a contraction of pas en toute. C'est pas vrai pantoute means the same thing as c'est pas vrai du tout, but pantoute is an informal usage only.*

#### 475. Ça s'peut même pas!

*No way, that can't be! The informally contracted ça s'peut sounds like sass peu.*

**476. Je l'ai croisé dans un 5 à 7.**

*I bumped into him at a cocktail party. Un 5 à 7 is an after-work social gathering where people go for a drink. The 5 à 7 in the term refers to the time.*

**477. Ça fait un bout que c'est comme ça.**

*It's been like that for a while. Bout is an informal pronunciation of bout. Ça fait un bout means it's been a while.*

**478. J'su's lendemain d'veille un peu!**

*I'm a bit hungover! Être lendemain de veille is an informal expression meaning to be hungover. J'su's is a contraction of je suis. It sounds like chu.*

**479. J't'en ai déjà parlé en masse.**

*I've already talked to you a whole lot about that. En masse means a whole lot, loads. J'en ai mangé en masse. I ate loads of them. J't'en sounds like ch't'en.*

**480. J'ai bu en masse de bières.**

*I drank a whole lot of beers. En masse de means a whole lot of, loads of. J'ai en masse de temps. I've got loads of time.*

#### 481. **Faut pas trop écouter la télé.**

*You shouldn't watch too much TV. **Faut pas** is an informal way of saying **il ne faut pas**. **Écouter la télé** is used in the sense of *to watch TV*.*

#### 482. **C'est tough su'l'moral.**

*It's tough on your spirits. It really brings you down. **Tough** sounds like **toffe**. **Sur le** contracts informally to **su'l'**, which sounds like **sul**.*

#### 483. **J'y ai donné une p'tite tape s'es fougounes.**

*I gave him a little spanking on the bum. The feminine **fougounes** is an informal word for **fesses**, *bum cheeks*. **J'y ai donné** is an informal way of saying **je lui ai donné**. **S'es** is a contraction of **sur les**. **Une tape** is a little slap, tap.*

#### 484. **Tu m'as faite filer cheap.**

*You made me feel bad. **Filer cheap**, or **feeler cheap**, means *to feel bad* here. The past participle **fait** is often pronounced spontaneously as **faite**.*

#### 485. **J'ai eu un gros down.**

*I got really down. **Avoir un gros down** means *to feel down, get the blues*.*

**486. Y'avait des paniers qui traînaient partout.**

*There were shopping carts left all over the place.* At the supermarket, a shopping cart is called **un panier**.

**487. C'est beau en crisse!**

*It's fucking nice!* **En crisse** is a vulgar intensifier. **Crisse** sounds like the English name *Chris* pronounced with a French **r**. This expression is also spelled **en criss**.

**488. T'as l'air full sérieux sur ces photos.**

*You look totally serious in these photos.* **Full** is an informal way of saying **très** and is used mostly by younger people.

**489. L'hiver, c'est l'fun quand t'es kid.**

*Winter's fun when you're a kid.* **Kid** is pronounced like its English equivalent.

**490. J'es ai garrochés s'a table.**

*I threw 'em on the table.* **J'es ai** is a contraction of **je les ai**. It sounds like **jé z'ai**. **Garrocher** means *to throw*. **S'a** is a contraction of **sur la**. **Table** is pronounced spontaneously as **tab'** in informal language.

**491. Ça fait une heure que je gosse.**

*I've been going at it for an hour. **Gosser** means to go at it, with the idea that you're struggling and not getting ahead.*

**492. Es-tu game pour un concours?**

*Are you game for a contest? Are you up for a contest? **Game** is pronounced as in English. **Être game** means to be game, be up for.*

**493. Mon chien est mort!**

*Well I can forget about that now! When all hope is finally lost, your dog is dead. **Ton chien est mort!** It ain't gonna happen now! You can forget it! You're outta luck!*

**494. Ces jeunes-là ont du chien.**

*Those young people are go-getters. **Avoir du chien** means to have determination, be a go-getter.*

**495. J'ai fucké l'chien pour trouver l'problème.**

*I had a hell of a time finding the problem. **Fucker le chien** is used in the sense of having difficulty to accomplish something.*

**496. Comprends-tu de quoi là-dedans?**

*Do you understand any of that? De quoi means something. Mais dis de quoi! Say something, will you!*

**497. Écoute ça, tu vas triper!**

*Listen to this, you're gonna love it! Triper, or tripper, is used here in the sense of being overcome with pleasure.*

**498. Ça me donne la chienne.**

*That frightens me. Donner la chienne means to frighten, terrify. J'ai la chienne. I'm frightened, terrified.*

**499. C'est weird en masse!**

*That's so weird! The informal weird is pronounced as in English, including the r. The expression en masse is an informal intensifier.*

**500. C'est vraiment chien c'que t'as dit.**

*What you said was really mean. Chien means nasty, mean here. C'que is a contraction of ce que. It sounds like skeu.*

### 501. J'ai p'us d'cash.

*I don't have any more cash.* **P'us** is an informal pronunciation of the negative adverb **plus**. It sounds like **pu**. The masculine word **cash** is often used informally.

### 502. J'ai un gros spot su'l'menton!

*I've got a huge spot on my chin!* The informal **spot** is pronounced **spotte**. **Su'l'** is a contraction of **sur le**. It sounds like **sul**.

### 503. C't'un bon spot pour le lunch.

*It's a good spot for lunch.* **Spot** can also be used informally in the sense of *place*. **C't'un** is a contraction of **c'est un**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**.

### 504. J'ai oublié ma passe au cégep.

*I forgot my pass at the cégep.* **Une passe** is a pass for public transport. **Un cégep** is a pre-university educational institution in Québec (a college).

### 505. J'ai un kick sur un gars.

*I've got a crush on a guy.* **Un kick** is an informal word for *crush, liking*. The letters **rs** in **gars** are silent. **Gars** rhymes with **pas**.

**506. Mon cadran à sonné à six heures.**

*My alarm clock went off at six o'clock. An alarm clock is often called **un cadran**.*

**507. J'ai pas ton adresse courriel.**

*I don't have your email address. **Un courriel** is an email, and **une adresse courriel** is an email address. Use **ton**, not **ta**, before a feminine noun beginning with a vowel. **Ton adresse**. Your address. **Ton amie**. Your (female) friend.*

**508. Y'était gelé ben raide.**

*He was totally stoned. **Gelé** literally means frozen, but it's also used informally in the sense of stoned (on drugs). **Ben raide** means totally.*

**509. J'ai ben d'la misère à dealer avec ça.**

*I have a lot of trouble dealing with that. **Avoir de la misère** means to have trouble, difficulty. **Dealer avec** is an informal usage meaning to deal with. **Dealer** sounds like the English word deal followed by **é**.*

**510. C'est rough à faire.**

*It's rough to do, tough to do. The informal **rough** sounds like **roffe**.*

### 511. **Mon voisin est toujours habillé en mou.**

*My neighbour is always wearing comfy clothes.* To be dressed **en mou** means to be wearing soft, loose clothing like trackpants and sweatshirts.

### 512. **Le véhicule est stationné devant la borne-fontaine.**

*The vehicle is parked in front of the fire hydrant.* **Une borne-fontaine** is a fire hydrant. The plural form is **bornes-fontaines**.

### 513. **J'ai un gros tatou rouge su'l'bras gauche.**

*I've got a big, red tattoo on my left arm.* In spoken language, a tattoo is often called **un tattoo** or **tatou**, but **tatouage** is also used.

### 514. **Y'a plein de gens qui aiment pas ça.**

*There are lots of people who don't like that.* **Plein de** means lots of. **Y'a** is an informal pronunciation of **il y a**. **Y'a pas** is the negative form.

### 515. **Ça matche pas pantoute!**

*It doesn't match at all! They don't go together at all!* **Matcher** is an informal usage from the English *match*.

**516. Si ça marche pas, y vont capoter.**

*If it doesn't work, they're gonna freak out.* **Capoter** is used here in the negative sense of flipping or freaking out in anger.

**517. La serveuse avait un air de bœuf.**

*The waitress looked like she was in a bad mood.* **Bœuf** is pronounced **beu** here. **Un air de bœuf** is an angry look on the face. It's also called **une face de bœuf**. **Y nous a fait une face de bœuf.** *He gave us a nasty look.*

**518. J'ai ben que trop hâte!**

*I'm way too excited!* **Ben que trop** is an intensifier meaning way too.

**519. Combien t'as payé ça?**

*How much did you pay for it?* Informal language avoids the inversion after the question word **combien**.

**520. J'trouve que c'est trop long.**

*I think it's taking too long.* The informally contracted **j'trouve** sounds like **ch'trouve**. **Long** rhymes with **mon**.

### 521. J'su's tanné de manger des sandwiches à l'heure du lunch.

*I'm sick of eating sandwiches at lunch time. À l'heure du lunch means at lunch time. In spoken language, sandwich is used spontaneously as a feminine noun.*

### 522. Y s'est enfargé.

*He tripped. S'enfarger means to trip, get tangled up. Y s'est enfargé dans l'tapis. He tripped on the rug. S'enfarger dans l'escalier. To trip in the staircase. S'enfarger dans un scandale. To get mixed up in a scandal.*

### 523. J'commence à badtrioper là-dessus.

*I'm starting to freak out about it. Badtrioper means to freak out (in worry).*

### 524. J'essaie, par exemple.

*I try though. Par exemple at the end of a sentence can mean though. J'fais pas assez d'exercice. J'essaie, par exemple. I don't do enough exercise. I try, though.*

### 525. Brasse ça ben comme faut.

*Stir it good. Ben comme faut is an informal way of saying bien comme il faut. It means well, properly. Brasser is pronounced as if it were written brâsser.*

### 526. J'avais l'air d'avoir de l'eau dans' cave!

*It looked as if I had 'water in the basement'!* **Avoir de l'eau dans' cave** literally means *to have water in the basement*, but it's used jokingly to indicate that someone's pants are too short. **Dans' cave** is a contraction of **dans la cave**.

### 527. Ça y prend un permis.

*He needs a permit. She needs a permit.* **Ça y prend** is an informal way of saying **ça lui prend**. **Ça te prend un diplôme**. *You need a diploma.*

### 528. T'es-tu content de moi?

*Are you happy with me?* **Content de** means *happy with*. **Content de la situation**. *Happy with the situation.* **T'es-tu** is an informal equivalent of **es-tu**.

### 529. Mes pantalons me font plus!

*My pants don't fit me anymore!* **Faire** is used in the sense of *to fit*. **Plus** is pronounced **plu** here, although you'll also hear it pronounced informally as **pu**.

### 530. Ça te fait bien, ce chandail-là.

*That shirt's good on you.* If the shirt fits and looks good on you, **ça te fait bien**.

### 531. **Petit train va loin.**

*Slowly but surely.* This expression literally means *little train goes far*, but it's used in the same sense as English's *slowly but surely*.

### 532. **Les autobus sont aux heures.**

*The buses come every hour.* **Aux heures** means *every hour*. **Aux deux semaines** means *every two weeks*.

### 533. **Mon nouveau vélo, j'capote dessus!**

*My new bike, I totally love it!* The informally contracted **j'capote** sounds like **ch'capote**. **Capoter** here means *to totally love, be totally into*.

### 534. **J'tanné!**

*I'm fed up!* **J'tanné** is a contraction of **je suis tanné**. **Je suis** can contract to **j'su's** (**chu**), but it can sometimes contract even further to just **j'**, making a **ch** sound. **J'tanné** sounds like **ch'tanné**.

### 535. **J'pas sûr de comprendre.**

*I'm not sure I understand.* **J'pas** (from **je [ne] suis pas**) sounds like **ch'pas**.

**536. J'ai eu 27 ans hier.**

*I turned 27 years old yesterday.* To say *I turned* when talking about age, use **j'ai eu**.

**537. Ç'aurait été plus facile comme ça, tsé.**

*It would've been easier like that, you know?* **Ç'aurait** is a contraction of **ça aurait**. **Tsé** is an informal pronunciation of **tu sais** and often peppers conversations.

**538. Y'est fou, que j'me su's dit.**

*He's crazy, I said to myself.* **J'me su's** is an informal contraction of **je me suis**. **T'es folle, qu'y m'a dit.** *You're crazy, he said to me.* When quoting aloud, you'll hear **que** placed between the quote and who said it.

**539. Va falloir que tu travailles en sacrement.**

*You're gonna have to work damn hard, a hell of a lot.* **Va falloir que** is an informal way of saying **il va falloir que**. **En sacrement** is a vulgar intensifier.

**540. C'est-tu correct si j'fais ça?**

*Is it OK if I do that?* **C'est-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce que c'est**. **Correct** is pronounced informally as **correc'**. **J'fais** sounds like **ch'fais**.

### 541. Là, ça va faire!

*OK, that's enough!* You might hear this when a person has reached a point of exasperation. It's a way of saying *enough is enough, stop it, I've had it*.

### 542. Tu viens d'passer s'a rouge!

*You just went through a red (light)!* **S'a rouge** is an informal contraction of **sur la rouge**. **La rouge** is understood as meaning **la lumière rouge**.

### 543. Assume ton choix, pis vas-y jusqu'au bout.

*Accept your choice, and go all the way.* **Assumer** here is used in the sense of *to accept responsibility for*. **Boute** is an informal pronunciation of **bout**.

### 544. Je l'ai laissé su'l'bord du bain.

*I left it on the edge of the bathtub.* A bathtub is called **le bain**.

### 545. J'tais raqué le lendemain.

*I was sore all over the next day.* **J'tais** is an informal pronunciation of **j'étais**. It sounds like **ch'tais**. **Raqué** means *stiff, sore*. **Raqué** could be intensified as **raqué ben raide**, *totally sore all over*.

**546. Tout ça, c'est ben beau, mais y'est trop tard.**

*That's all fine and dandy, but it's too late. C'est ben beau, mais means that's all fine and dandy, but. Y'est sounds like yé. It's a contraction of il est.*

**547. Y connaît son affaire, lui.**

*He knows his stuff. Son affaire can be translated as his stuff here.*

**548. Ça goûte salé.**

*It tastes salty. Goûter is used here in the sense of to taste like. Ça goute sucré. It tastes sweet. Ça goûte aigre. It tastes bitter. Ça goûte bon. It tastes good. Ça goûte mauvais. It tastes bad.*

**549. J'attends d'la visite.**

*I'm expecting company. La visite refers to people who come over for a visit.*

**550. Y m'a donné un p'tit bec su'l'front.**

*He gave me a little kiss on the forehead. Un bec is a kiss, peck. Y m'a donné un gros bec s'a joue. He gave me a big kiss on the cheek. S'a is an informal contraction of sur la.*

### 551. J'ai les dents croches.

*I've got crooked teeth. **Croche** means crooked here in the sense of misaligned. **Le siège est croche.** The seat is crooked.*

### 552. Y'a les yeux croches.

*He's cross-eyed. **Croche** can also be used to talk about crossed eyes.*

### 553. Ta table est toute croche.

*Your table's all wobbly. **Croche** can be used in the sense of poorly made, out of whack. **Cette loi est toute croche.** This law's all wrong (poorly conceived).*

### 554. J'y fais pas confiance, c't'un croche.

*I don't trust him, he's a crook. **Un croche** is a crooked, dishonest person. **J'y fais** is an informal way of saying **je lui fais**.*

### 555. Y fait des affaires croches.

*He gets up to no good. He does bad, dishonest stuff. **Des affaires croches** is used in the sense of dirty business. **Y'est mêlé à des affaires croches.** He's mixed up in dirty business.*

### 556. T'es full pas d'classe, toi!

*You're so not classy!* **Classe** is pronounced as if it were written **clâsse**, with the â sound.

### 557. À s'en vient.

*She's coming.* **Elle s'en vient** can sound like **à s'en vient** in informal language.

### 558. C'est ben correct comme ça.

*It's perfectly fine like that. There's nothing wrong with that.* **Ben** sounds like the French word **bain**. **Correct** is pronounced informally as **correc'**.

### 559. C'est carrément faux, ça.

*That's outright false. That's just not true.* **Carrément** is pronounced as if it were written **cârrément**, with the â sound. **Carré** is also pronounced with â.

### 560. Crisse-moi patience!

*Leave me the hell alone!* **Crisser patience** means to leave the hell alone. **Veux-tu ben me crisser patience avec ça?** *Will you leave me the hell alone about that? Will you get off my damn back about that?*

### 561. Tu m'as traité comme d'la marde.

*You treated me like shit. Traiter qn comme d'la marde means to treat sb like shit. De la is said more naturally as d'la.*

### 562. J'me peux p'us!

*I can't wait! You might hear someone say j'me peux p'us when excited. Je me contracts informally to j'me. P'us is a contraction of plus. It sounds like pu.*

### 563. Y'a qu'à demander.

*All you gotta do is ask. Y'a qu'à is a contraction of il n'y a qu'à. Besoin d'aide? Y'a qu'à demander! Need help? All you gotta do is ask!*

### 564. Ça, c'est le bout le fun.

*That's the fun part. Bout is an informal pronunciation of bout. It's used in the sense of part here.*

### 565. J'capote raide sur ce gars-là.

*I totally love that guy. Raide literally means stiff, but it's used informally here in the sense of totally. J'capote sounds like ch'capote. Gars rhymes with pas.*

**566. Y'a botché son travail.**

*He messed up his work. **Botcher** comes from the English *to botch*.*

**567. Y'était paqueté ben raide.**

*He was totally wasted. **Paqueté** sounds like **pacté**. It means *loaded, wasted* in the sense of *drunk*. **Ben raide** is an informal usage meaning *totally*.*

**568. J'étais pas saoul, mais j'étais un peu feeling.**

*I wasn't drunk, but I was a little buzzed. The masculine **saoul** sounds like **sou**, and the feminine **saoule** like **soule**. **Feeling** doesn't mean (*outright*) *drunk* — it refers to the way you feel when the alcohol you've consumed begins to have an effect. **J'étais** can be pronounced informally as **j'tais**, which sounds like **ch'tais**.*

**569. Sérieux man, t'es jamais satisfait.**

*Seriously man, you're never satisfied. **Sérieux** is used like English's *seriously, honestly*.*

**570. Mon frère m'a stoolé à ma mère!**

*My brother ratted me out to my mother! **Stooler** is pronounced as if it were written **stouler**. **Stooler qn** means *to rat sb out, tell on sb*.*

### 571. J'veux pas ben ben qu'y vienne.

*I don't really want him to come. J'veux qu'y vienne* is a contraction of **je veux qu'il vienne**, *I want him to come*. **Vienne** is in the subjunctive. **Ben ben** is an informal intensifier.

### 572. Honnêtement, là, j'pas capable.

*Honestly, I can't stand it. J'pas* is a contraction of **je (ne) suis pas**. It sounds like **ch'pas**. **Capable** is pronounced informally as **capab'**.

### 573. T'es-tu down?

*You down? You game? Down* is used here in the sense of *willing, up for it*.

### 574. Y'était crinqué ben raide.

*He was totally angry, cranky. Crinqué* is the past participle of **crinquer**, which comes from the English *to crank (wind up)*. **Ben raide** is an informal intensifier.

### 575. J'su's crinqué pour son show!

*I'm all pumped for his show! Crinqué* can also mean *pumped, worked up, raring to go*. **Game** is pronounced as in English.

**576. J'aime pas ça me faire gosser par un vendeur.**

*I don't like being bugged by a salesman. **Se faire gosser** means to be bugged.*

**577. Y'a pogné une érection en public.**

*He got a hard-on in public. **Pogner** is an informal usage meaning to grab, catch, nab. **Pogner une érection** literally means to catch an erection and equates to English's to get a hard-on.*

**578. Arrête don' de capoter pour rien.**

*Stop freaking out for nothing. **Arrête (don') de** is used to tell someone to stop doing something. **Capoter** means to flip, freak out (in anger) here.*

**579. Y m'a appelé pour me donner un char de marde.**

*He called me to give me shit. The expression **donner un char de marde à qn** means to give sb shit in the sense of chewing that person out.*

**580. J'ai viré une brosse avec mes chums.**

*I got wasted with my friends, mates. **Virer une brosse** means to get wasted, loaded in the sense of drunk.*

### 581. On s'calme!

*Calm down!* You can tell someone to calm down with **on se calme** or **calme-toi**.

### 582. J'haïs ça, les bibittes.

*I hate bugs.* **J'haïs** is pronounced **ja-i**. A bug can be referred to informally as **une bibitte**.

### 583. Y sont longs de même.

*They're this long. They're as long as this.* Imagine someone saying this while using his or her hands to demonstrate the length. **De même** means the same thing as **comme ça** here. The masculine plural **longs** rhymes with **mon**.

### 584. T'es laite en tabarnak.

*You're fucking ugly.* **Laite** is an informal pronunciation of **laid**. **En tabarnak** is a vulgar intensifier. **T'es** is a contraction of **tu es**. It sounds like **té**.

### 585. Allez, allez, on débarque, là.

*C'mon, c'mon, let's get off.* **Débarquer** can be used to talk about getting off a bus. **Allez** or **allez, allez** is a set expression used even with someone you say **tu** to.

**586. Son style est un peu trop fifille à mon goût.**

*Her style is a bit too girly-girl for my liking. **Fifille** means girly, girly-girl.*

**587. J'me fais traiter d'fif.**

*I get called fag, queer. **Un fif** is a gay slur. It comes from **fifi**, which in turn comes from **fifille**. **Une tapette** is also used in the same sense. **J'me fais** is an informal contraction of **je me fais**. **Se faire traiter de** means to get called a (name).*

**588. J'sais pas comment dealer avec ça.**

*I don't know how to deal with that. **Je sais** can contract informally to **j'sais**, which sounds like **ché**. **Dealer** derives from the English to deal.*

**589. Y'ont scrapé mon char.**

*They messed up, wrecked my car. **Scraper** comes from the English to scrap.*

**590. J'ai gagné à la 6/49!**

*I won the 6/49! **6/49** is pronounced **six-quarante-neuf**. The words **à la** contract to **à'** in spontaneous speech. It's a result of **la** losing its initial consonant sound — **à 'a**. **À la prochaine**, for example, can sound like **à' prochaine**.*

**591. J'tripe fort sur son nouvel album.**

*I totally love his new album. **Triper fort sur** means to really love, be totally into. **J'tripe** sounds like **ch'tripe**. **Triper** is also spelled **tripper**.*

**592. J'espère pouvoir aller au gym demain.**

*I hope I can go to the gym tomorrow. **Gym** is pronounced as in English.*

**593. C'est fou comme c'est compliqué.**

*It's crazy, amazing how complicated it is. You can replace **compliqué** with other adjectives. **C'est fou comme c'est bon**. It's crazy how good it is. **C'est fou comme c'est petit**. It's amazing how small it is.*

**594. Y'a voulu faire son frais.**

*He wanted to show off. **Faire son frais** means to show off. The feminine form is **faire sa fraîche**.*

**595. On va s'garder une p'tite gêne.**

*We're going to show some restraint. **Se garder une petite gêne** means to show restraint, modesty.*

**596. C'tait ben trippant c'te show-là.**

*That show was really amazing. C'tait is an informal pronunciation of c'était, where the initial c't sounds like st. Trippant means amazing, awesome. Ce (as in ce show-là) and cette (as in cette fille-là) are both sometimes pronounced informally as c'te, which sounds like s followed by te. Ben sounds like the French word bain.*

**597. T'es pas habitué à faire des affaires de même.**

*You're not used to doing stuff like that. Des affaires means stuff here. De même means comme ça, like that.*

**598. Une belle gang de caves!**

*A bunch of total idiots! Gang is pronounced as in English. Un cave is an idiot.*

**599. Y'a pogné deux ans de prison.**

*He got two years in jail. Pogner means to land, end up with here.*

**600. Notre site internet pogne de plus en plus.**

*Our website is getting more and more popular. Pogner means to catch on here.*

**601. Y s'est pogné l' pied dans l' piège.**

*He got his foot stuck in the trap. **Se pogner le pied dans** means to get one's foot stuck in.*

**602. Tu vas te faire pogner la main dans l' sac!**

*You're gonna get caught red-handed! **Se faire pogner** is an informal way of saying **se faire prendre**. It means to get caught. If you get caught **la main dans le sac**, it means you got caught while in the act, while committing the crime.*

**603. Y s'est pogné avec le gardien.**

*He fought with the goalie, got into a row with the goalie. **Se pogner avec qn** means to fight with sb here.*

**604. La pognes-tu?**

*Do you get it? Do you get the joke? **La** refers to **la joke**. **Pogner** is used in the sense of to catch on here.*

**605. J'viens de m'en pogner un à 200 piasses.**

*I just got one for 200 bucks. **Pogner** here means to get a hold of (obtain).*

### 606. J'es ai vus tantôt.

*I saw 'em before, earlier on.* **Tantôt** here refers to a short amount of time in the past. **J'es ai vus** is an informal way of saying **je les ai vus**. It sounds like **jé z'ai vus**. **J'es** is a contraction of **je les**.

### 607. Wow, c'est quelque chose, hein?

*Wow, that's (really) something, huh?* **Quelque chose** is used in the sense of *impressive, remarkable*. **Quelque chose** can be pronounced informally as **quèqu'chose**. **Quèqu'** sounds like *kek*.

### 608. Voyons, t'es don' ben à pic!

*Well aren't you touchy!* Someone who's **à pic** is touchy, in a bad mood.

### 609. C'est ben d'l'ouvrage.

*It's a lotta work.* The masculine **ouvrage** is used in the sense of *work*. **Ben** means *a lot*.

### 610. Esti qu'ça m'a coûté cher.

*Damn that cost me a lot of money.* **Esti que** is a vulgar usage.

### 611. J'comprends c'que tu veux dire.

*I know what you mean.* The informally contracted **j'comprends** sounds like **ch'comprends**. **C'que** is a contraction of **ce que**. It sounds like **skeu**. Similarly, **c'qui**, from **ce qui**, sounds like **squi**.

### 612. J'comprends qu'est-ce que tu veux dire.

*I know what you mean.* Rather than **ce que**, this example uses **qu'est-ce que**. The use of **qu'est-ce que** in this way is informal.

### 613. Y m'a ris dans' face.

*He laughed in my face.* **Dans' face** is an informal contraction of **dans la face**.

### 614. 'Est don' ben belle!

*She's so pretty!* **'Est** here is a contraction of **elle est**. It sounds like **è**.

### 615. J'su's-tu le seul à faire ça?

*Am I the only one who does that?* **J'su's** sounds like **chu**. It's a contraction of **je suis**. **J'su's-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce que je suis**. **Tu** in **j'su's-tu** signals that this is a yes-no question.

### 616. Pas besoin de capoter avec ça!

*No need to freak out about that! **Capoter avec** here means to freak out about in the sense of getting all worked up and losing control.*

### 617. J'capote avec ça ben raide!

*I'm totally freaking out about it! **Ben raide** is an informal intensifier.*

### 618. C'est quoi l'affaire avec ça?

*What's the deal with that? What's up with that? What's the fuss over that? **C'est quoi l'affaire avec le golf?** What's the big deal about golf?*

### 619. Y'en a-tu d'autres comme ça?

*Are there any others like that? **Y'en a** is a contraction of **il y en a**. The **tu** here turns **y'en a** into an informally asked yes-no question. **Y'en a** means *there are some*, and **y'en a-tu** means *are there any?**

### 620. Y'en a-tu qui savent c'est quoi?

*Does anybody know what this is? You might imagine someone asking this question to a group of people. **Y'en a-tu qui** means *are there any (people) who*.*

### 621. **Veux-tu ben me dire pourquoi t'as dit ça?**

*Will you tell me why (on earth) you said that?* **Veux-tu ben** communicates a sense of frustration here.

### 622. **J'ai-tu ben faite de flusher mes amis?**

*Did I do the right thing by dumping my friends?* **J'ai-tu** is an informal equivalent of **est-ce que j'ai**. **Faite** is an informal pronunciation of the past participle **fait**. It's not the feminine form — it's just the final **t** of **fait** being pronounced. **Flusher qn** means *to dump sb.* **Flusher** is pronounced **flocher**. In this example, you could imagine someone talking about 'flushing' friends on a social network.

### 623. **Ça vaut pas d'la chnoute.**

*It ain't worth crap.* **Chnoute** means *crap, junk*. **C'est d'la chnoute.** *It's crap, junk.*

### 624. **J'ai fait la file pour obtenir son autographe.**

*I lined up to get his autograph.* **Faire la file** means *to line up, queue up*.

### 625. **Qu'est-ce qu'on mange pour souper?**

*What are we having for supper?* The evening meal is called **le souper**.

**626. Ma boîte à lunch est rouge.**

*My lunchbox is red.* **Une boîte à lunch** is a lunchbox. Lunch, the second meal of the day, is called **le dîner** or **le lunch**. **Le déjeuner** is breakfast.

**627. Y'est en maudit.**

*He's pissed off.* Someone who's **en maudit** is very angry. **Y'est en** is an informal pronunciation of **il est en**. It sounds like **yé t'en**.

**628. Y'avait deux chars de police.**

*There were two police cars.* **Char** is an informal word for *car*. **Un char de police** then means *police car*. **Y'avait** is a contraction of **il y avait**.

**629. J'vas aller voir ça demain.**

*I'm gonna go see that tomorrow.* **Je vais** is said colloquially as **j'vas**. **Vas** rhymes with **pas**.

**630. M'as aller voir ça demain.**

*I'm gonna go see that tomorrow.* Like **j'vas**, **m'as** means *I'm gonna*. It rhymes with **pas**. It's a contraction of **je m'en vas**, an informal equivalent of **je m'en vais**.

### 631. T'es don' ben chiâleux, toi.

*You complain a lot. A person who's **chiâleux** is someone who complains a lot.*

### 632. J'ai eu la chienne de ma vie!

*I got the fright of my life! **Avoir la chienne** means to be frightened. The past tense **j'ai eu** signals that the fright was had at a specific moment in the past. **J'avais** is used for a longer period of time. **J'avais la chienne.** I was frightened (e.g., all night long). **J'ai eu la chienne.** I got frightened (e.g., right when I saw that).*

### 633. J'ai eu faim.

*I got hungry. The distinction above between **j'ai eu** and **j'avais** also holds for **avoir faim, avoir peur. J'avais faim, peur.** I was hungry, scared (e.g., all night long). **J'ai eu faim, peur.** I got hungry, scared (e.g., right when I saw that).*

### 634. Y m'a crissée là.

*He dumped me. **Crisser là** can be used in the sense of dumping someone.*

### 635. J'ai cassé avec mon chum.

*I broke up with my boyfriend. **Casser** is pronounced as if it were written **câsser**.*

**636. C'est rendu que j'ose même plus faire ça.**

*It's to the point where I don't even dare do that anymore. C'est rendu que means it's become such that, it's to the point where. Plus is pronounced plu here.*

**637. J'm'en vas pogner le métro.**

*I'm gonna go grab the métro. Pogner le métro is used here in the sense of to catch the métro, subway. J'm'en vas means the same thing as je m'en vais.*

**638. J'ai cogné à la porte.**

*I knocked on the door. In addition to frapper à la porte, the expression cogner à la porte is frequently used in the sense of to knock on the door.*

**639. J'veux rester chez nous demain.**

*I wanna stay home tomorrow. Chez nous is often used in the sense of chez moi, even when the person lives alone.*

**640. J'ai pas l'habitude de niaiser avec la puck.**

*I'm not one to beat around the bush. Niaiser avec la puck means to beat around the bush, hesitate. Puck is pronounced poque.*

**641. Y'est rendu à 4000 fans.**

*He's reached 4000 fans.* **Rendu à** is used in the sense of *arrived at* here.

**642. Ça parle de lui en masse.**

*People are talking about him big time.* **Ça parle** is an informal way of saying **on parle**. **En masse** is an intensifier.

**643. Câlisse de conne!**

*Fucking idiot!* **Câlisse** and **conne** are both vulgar usages. **Conne** is the feminine form of **con**, which can be used as an insult in the sense of *idiot*.

**644. J'en peux p'us!**

*I can't take it anymore!* This is an informal way of saying **je n'en peux plus**. **P'us** is a contraction of **plus**. It sounds like **pu**. It's also possible to say **j'en peux plus**, where **plus** sounds like **plu**.

**645. C'est comme un coup d'poing dans' face.**

*It's like a punch in the face.* **Dans' face** is an informal contraction of **dans la face**. **Poing** is pronounced as if it were written **poin**, to rhyme with **foin**.

**646. Pis là, j'y ai dit que j'avouais rien savoir.**

*And then I told 'im I didn't wanna know anything about it. **Pis là** means and then. **Pis** sounds like **pi**. **J'y ai dit** is an informal way of saying **je lui ai dit**.*

**647. Viens-t'en, y'a une place icitte.**

*Come here, there's a spot here. **Place** here could refer to a spot to sit down. **Y'a** is a contraction of **il y a**. **Icitte** is an informal variant of **ici**. It sounds like the French **i** followed by the pronunciation of the English word *sit*.*

**648. Amène une chaise.**

*Bring a chair. You might've learned that **amener** is to be used with people and animals, and **apporter** with objects. You'll often hear **amener** used with objects nonetheless. **Amène-moi un biscuit!** *Bring me a cookie!**

**649. C'est-tu fatigant, ça!**

*Is that ever tiring, annoying! **Tu** makes **c'est fatigant, ça** stronger.*

**650. J'ai commencé à chanter quand j'étais en sixième année.**

*I started to sing when I was in grade 6. **En sixième année** means in grade 6.*

### 651. J'ai commencé à chanter quand j'étais au primaire.

*I started to sing when I was in primary school. **Au primaire** means in primary school, and **au secondaire** means in secondary school.*

### 652. Moi non plus.

*Neither can I. Neither do I. Use **moi non plus** to agree with a negative statement, not **moi aussi**. –**J'aime pas ça**. –**Moi non plus**. –*I don't like that. –Neither do I.* **Plus** is pronounced **plu** here.*

### 653. Qu'est-ce que j'en ai à câliser?

*What the fuck do I care? **Câlisser** is a vulgar usage. **Qu'est-ce que t'en as à câliser?** What the fuck do you care?*

### 654. Y'arrête pas de me gosser avec ça.

*He won't stop bugging me about that. **Gosser qn** can be used in the sense of bothering or giving someone a rough time.*

### 655. J'ai calé une bière.

*I downed, chugged a beer. **Caler** refers to drinking something quickly.*

**656. C'est d'la neige à bonhomme.**

*It's packing snow. To make un bonhomme de neige (snowman), you need 'snowman snow', de la neige à bonhomme.*

**657. Y'est un peu trop traîneux à mon goût.**

*He's a bit too messy for my liking. Someone who's traîneux is messy, doesn't pick up after himself. Y'est un sounds like yé t'un. Y'est is a contraction of il est.*

**658. Lui, y'est de même.**

*That's the way he is. De même means comme ça, like that.*

**659. J'pense que j'vas caller malade demain.**

*I think I'm gonna call in sick tomorrow. Caller is an informal usage borrowed from English. It's pronounced câller. Caller malade means to call in sick (at work). J'pense sounds like ch'pense. The vas in j'vas rhymes with pas.*

**660. Câlisse ton camp!**

*Get the fuck outta here! Câlisser son camp is a vulgar expression. J'ai câlissé mon camp. I got the fuck outta there. Camp sounds like quand.*

**661. Vite vite de même, ça semble intéressant.**

*Just offhand, it seems interesting. Vite de même and vite comme ça mean offhand, just like that. Vite can be repeated for effect — vite vite de même.*

**662. C'est vraiment plate d'être malade.**

*It really stinks being sick. C'est plate is used in the sense of it stinks, it sucks here. Être can be pronounced informally as êt'.*

**663. Arrête de m'écœurer avec ça!**

*Stop bothering me about that! Écœurer qn doesn't mean to disgust sb here; it means to bother, bug sb in the sense of getting on that person's case.*

**664. J'su's tanné d'me faire écœurer à l'école.**

*I'm sick of getting picked on at school. Écœurer qn can take on the sense of to pick on sb. Se faire écœurer means to get picked on. J'su's sounds like chu.*

**665. Ça paraît-tu que je l'aime pas?**

*Can you tell I don't like it? Ça paraît-tu is an informal way of saying est-ce que ça paraît? Tu here signals that this is a yes-no question.*

### 666. Y'était saoul comme une botte.

*He was drunk as a skunk. **Saoul** means drunk. It sounds like **sou**. The feminine form **saoule** sounds like **soule**. **Saoul comme une botte** means drunk as a skunk, totally wasted, etc.*

### 667. J'tais saoul en crisse!

*I was fucking wasted! **En crisse** is a vulgar intensifier. **J'tais** is an informal pronunciation of **j'étais**. It sounds like **ch'tais**.*

### 668. Deux millions de dollars... quand même!

*Two million dollars... imagine that! **Quand même** can be used to convey surprise, like *imagine that, really or is that right?* –**Y roulait à 130 kilomètres à l'heure.** –**Quand même!** –*He was going 130 kilometres an hour. –Really!**

### 669. C'est une aubaine.

*It's a good price. **Une aubaine** is a special deal. **Quelle aubaine!** *What a deal!**

### 670. Chicanez-vous pas!

*No arguing with each other! **Se chicaner** means to argue, fight with one another.*

**671. Y'a eu une chicane au bureau.**

*There was an argument at the office. **Une chicane** is a fight, argument. **Y'a eu** is an informal way of saying **il y a eu**.*

**672. C'est pas ben ben compliqué.**

*It's really not that complicated. **Ben** can be repeated for effect. **J'ai pas ben ben l'choix**. I really don't have a choice. **Y s'force pas ben ben**. He really doesn't even try, make an effort.*

**673. La gratte va passer ce soir.**

*The snowplough is going to go by this evening. A snowplough is often referred to as **une gratte** or **une charrue**. A snowblower is **une souffleuse à neige**.*

**674. On va se lâcher lousse à Chicoutimi!**

*We're gonna let loose in Chicoutimi! **Se lâcher lousse** means to let loose in the sense of letting go and having a great time. **Lousse** is an informal usage.*

**675. C'est tough en sacrement!**

*It's damn tough! **En sacrement** is a vulgar intensifier. **Tough** means difficult here.*

**676. On va devoir annuler votre rendez-vous.**

*We're going to have to cancel your appointment.* **Annuler** is pronounced as a French word. It's a Québécois equivalent of **annuler**.

**677. Ah, t'es plate!**

*Oh, you're no fun! You're boring!* **Plate** is used in the sense of *boring* here. It's also often spelled **platte**.

**678. J'écoute un film.**

*I'm watching a movie.* When talking about movies, shows, TV, etc., you'll often hear *to watch* said as **écouter**.

**679. J'ai profité de la belle température pour faire du vélo.**

*I took advantage of the nice weather to go biking.* In addition to *temperature*, the French word **température** can also be used in the sense of *weather*.

**680. Tu te prends pour le nombril du monde!**

*You think you're the centre of the universe!* **Le nombril du monde** literally means *the belly button of the world*. **Nombril** is pronounced **nombri** in Québec.

**681. C'est gratuit pour les aînés.**

*It's free for seniors. Seniors are often referred to as **les aînés**.*

**682. J'ai hâte de m'effoier sur le divan.**

*I can't wait to crash on the sofa. **S'effoier** means to crash here in the sense of lounging lazily on a seat. You'll hear **effoier** also pronounced as **effouèrer**.*

**683. J viens d me faire domper.**

*I just got dumped. **Domper qn** is an informal usage meaning to dump sb in the sense of ending a romantic relationship with that person. **Se faire domper** means to get dumped.*

**684. J viens d me faire flusher.**

*I just got dumped. Like **domper** above, **flusher qn** is an informal usage meaning to dump sb. **Flusher** is pronounced **flocher**.*

**685. Je l'ai câlé là.**

*I fucking dumped him. **Câler là** is a vulgar way of saying to dump sb in the sense of ending a romantic relationship with that person.*

**686. J'ai pris une méchante débarque.**

*I took a really nasty fall. Prendre une débarque means to fall (to the ground). Méchant is an informal intensifier.*

**687. Pourquoi tu fais la baboune?**

*Why are you pouting? Faire la baboune means to pout. Baboune comes from babine, an informal word for lip. (You stick your lip out when you pout.)*

**688. J'ai encore des croûtes à manger.**

*I've still got my work cut out. Avoir (encore) des croûtes à manger means to have a long way to go, have one's work cut out in the sense of still needing to improve.*

**689. J'trouve la photo malaisante.**

*I find the photo disturbing. Something malaisant creates a malaise (discomfort) and makes you feel uncomfortable.*

**690. Y'est trop pissant, ce gars-là.**

*That guy's too hilarious. Pissant means hilarious. Gars rhymes with pas.*

**691. Ben, j'fais juste demander, là.**

*Well, I'm just asking.* The informally contracted **j'fais** and **j'faisais** sound like **ch'fais** and **ch'faisais**. **Bon, bon, bon, j'faisais juste demander.** *OK, OK, OK, I was just asking.* **J'fais juste regarder.** *I'm just looking.*

**692. J'haïs ça, les maringouins.**

*I hate mosquitos.* Mosquitos are known as both **moustiques** and **maringouins**. They're both masculine nouns.

**693. La sècheuse magane les vêtements.**

*The dryer wrecks your clothes.* **Maganer** means to wreck. **Ça doit maganer les cheveux, ça.** *That must wreck your hair.*

**694. C'est trop dispendieux.**

*It's too expensive.* **Dispendieux** is often used synonymously with **cher**. It might look like a formal word, but it's not. You'll often hear it used in conversations.

**695. C'est quinze minutes de marche.**

*It's a fifteen-minute walk.* This is one way to indicate how far away something is.

### 696. **Ayoye! Comment ça?**

*Ouch! How's that possible?* **Ayoye**, or **ayoille**, shows surprise or pain. It's pronounced as if it were written in English as *ayoy*. **Comment ça?** is an expression of surprise meaning *how's that?, how's that possible?, how can that be?*

### 697. **Hier, y mouillait.**

*It was raining yesterday.* The verb *to rain* is said as both **pleuvoir** and, more informally, **mouiller**. **Y mouille!** *It's raining out!*

### 698. **J'vas aller chercher des napkins.**

*I'm gonna go get serviettes, napkins.* **Une napkin** is used informally. It's pronounced as in English, but with the stress on the final syllable. **J'vas** means the same thing as **je vais**. **Vas** rhymes with **pas**.

### 699. **Ben, vas-y d'abord!**

*Well, go on then!* **D'abord** means *then, in that case* here.

### 700. **Ce vin goûte le vinaigre.**

*This wine tastes like vinegar.* **Goûter** means *to taste like* here.

**701. J'ai sorti ma tuque pis mes mitaines.**

*I got my hat and mittens out. Une tuque is a winter hat. Une mitaine is a mitten.*

**702. J'porte une camisole sous ma ch'mise.**

*I'm wearing a tank top under my shirt. J'porte (from je porte) sounds like ch'porte, and ma ch'mise (from ma chemise) sounds like mach'mise.*

**703. J'espère partir dans l'avant-midi.**

*I hope to leave in the morning. If the afternoon is l'après-midi, then the 'beforenoon' is l'avant-midi. Avant-midi refers to the period between sunrise and noon. Both après-midi and avant-midi are either masculine or feminine.*

**704. J'ai joué à la cachette avec ma sœur.**

*I played hide-and-seek with my sister. The expression to play hide-and-seek is said as jouer à la cachette. The words à la contract to à' in spontaneous speech, so à la cachette may sound like à' cachette.*

**705. J'ai vu un film ennuyant.**

*I saw a boring movie. Ennuyant means boring.*

### 706. J'ai pris un coup dans les gosses.

*I took a hit to the balls.* **Gosses**, or less often **chnolles**, are balls, nuts (testicles). They're feminine nouns. **Dans les** contracts informally to what sounds like **dain**.

### 707. Y'est rendu où, le respect?

*Where has (people's) respect gone?* **Y'est rendu où** means *where has it gone, what's become of it*. **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. **Respect** sounds like **rèspè**.

### 708. J't'arrivé à Montréal en 1950.

*I arrived in Montréal in 1950.* **Je suis arrivé** can contract informally to **j't'arrivé**, which sounds like **ch't'arrivé**. The year **1950** can be said as **dix-neuf-cent-cinquante**, or less informally as **mille-neuf-cent-cinquante**.

### 709. J'ai pris une marche.

*I took a walk.* **Prendre une marche** is a calque of *to take a walk*. If you want to avoid the expression, use **faire une marche, une promenade, un tour**.

### 710. J'me su's couché tard.

*I went to bed late.* **Je me suis** can contract to **j'me su's**, pronounced **jme su**.

### 711. Y m'a kické l'ballon.

*He kicked the ball to me.* **Kicker** is an informal usage meaning *to kick*. **Un ballon** is an inflatable ball, like a soccer ball or basketball.

### 712. J'profite du fait que j'sois encore jeune.

*I'm taking advantage of the fact I'm still young.* The subjunctive **je sois** contracts informally to **j'sois**, which sounds like **choi**. **J'profite** sounds like **ch'profite**.

### 713. J'ai parti une mode.

*I started a (new) fashion.* **Partir** is sometimes used informally in the sense of *to start*. **Partir une tendance, un débat, le char.** *To start a trend, a debate, the car.*

### 714. C't'en plein ça que je cherche.

*That's exactly what I'm looking for.* **C'est en plein ça** means *it's exactly that*.

### 715. J'ai les mains pleines de pouces.

*I'm all thumbs.* **Avoir les mains pleines de pouces** means *to be all thumbs, bad with one's hands*.

### 716. C'est bon en titi!

*It's darn good!* **En titi** is an informal intensifier. It works the same way as **en tabarnak**, **en esti**, etc., but **en titi** isn't vulgar. It's a toned-down expression.

### 717. D'après moi, y va finir dans' rue.

*If you ask me, he's gonna end up in the street.* **Dans' rue** is an informal way of saying **dans la rue**. **D'après moi** means *in my opinion*.

### 718. Tant qu'à moi, c'est pas vrai.

*If you ask me, it's not true.* **Tant qu'à moi** is sometimes used informally in the sense of **quant à moi**, *in my opinion*.

### 719. J'ai pas mal d'stock.

*I've got a lot of stuff.* The masculine noun **stock** can be used in the sense of *stuff*. **Pas mal de** means *a lot of, quite a bit of*.

### 720. Tu parlais pas mal fort.

*You were speaking pretty loud.* **Fort** is used to say *loud* when talking about volume. **Pas mal fort** means *pretty loud*.

**721. Mettons que si j'étais toi, je m'en vanterais pas trop.**

*If I were you, let's just say I wouldn't be so quick to brag about that.* The expression **mettons que** means *let's say that, let's just say that*.

**722. Tu vas passer au cash!**

*You're gonna get it! You're in for it!* The informal expression **passer au cash** means *to be in for it* in the sense of being about to receive a punishment.

**723. Tu vas te faire pogner par ton chum.**

*You're gonna get caught.* The informal **se faire pogner** means *to get caught*, and **par** is used to say by whom. **Pogner** sounds like **ponnyé**.

**724. J'fais ça aux trois semaines.**

*I do that every three weeks.* The expression **aux trois semaines** means *every three weeks*. The informally contracted **j'fais** sounds like **ch'fais**.

**725. Y'est cheap en crisse.**

*He's fucking cheap.* **En crisse** is a vulgar intensifier. **Cheap** can be used to describe someone as stingy. **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. It's a contraction of **il est**.

**726. J'ai vu un gars avec une coupe Longueuil.**

*I saw a guy with a mullet. **La coupe Longueuil** (literally, *Longueuil cut*) is a 1980s hairstyle, short on the top and long in the back. Montrealers associated this cut with the residents of Longueuil, a city on the south shore of Montréal.*

**727. C't'une gang de pourris.**

*They're a bunch of rotten people. The feminine word **gang** is pronounced as in English and means *bunch* here. **Un pourri** is a morally corrupt person.*

**728. Mon vélo est plein de bouette.**

*My bike is full of mud. **La bouette** is mud. You'll sometimes hear a bike called **un bicycle**, pronounced **bécique**.*

**729. J'ai barré mon vélo sur un poteau.**

*I locked my bike to a pole. **Barrer son vélo** means *to lock one's bike*. **Barrer** is pronounced as if it were written **bârrer**.*

**730. J'ai un rack à vélos dans l'garage.**

*I've got a bike rack in the garage. **Un rack** might be for bikes, clothes, etc.*

**731. J'es ai déposés dans' valise d'l'auto.**

*I placed them in the trunk of the car. J'es ai is a contraction of je les ai. It sounds like jé z'ai. Dans' valise is a contraction of dans la valise. The trunk of a car is often called la valise.*

**732. J'l'ai trouvé y'a un mois de t'ça.**

*I found it a month ago. J'l'ai is a contraction of je l'ai. One month ago is said here as il y a un mois de ça, pronounced informally as y'a un mois de t'ça. De ça often sounds like de with a t sound on the end, followed by ça.*

**733. Ça m'gosse que t'en parles pas.**

*It bugs me that you don't talk about it. Gosser means to bug here. T'en is an informal contraction of tu en. En means about it.*

**734. Mon voisin est un soûlon.**

*My neighbour's a drunk. Un soûlon is someone who regularly gets drunk.*

**735. Ça m'étonnerait ben gros.**

*That would really surprise me. Ben gros is an informal intensifier.*

**736. Y va se marier en fin de semaine.**

*He's going to get married on the weekend.* The expression **en fin de semaine** can be used in the sense of *on the weekend*.

**737. J'ai faite c'que tu m'as dit.**

*I did what you said.* **J'ai faite** is an informal pronunciation of **j'ai fait**. **C'que**, a contraction of **ce que**, sounds like **skeu**.

**738. Mon café goûte rien!**

*My coffee has no taste!* **Goûter** means *to taste like* here. **Goûter rien** literally means *to taste like nothing*. **Ça doit rien goûter, ton café!** *Your coffee must have no taste!*

**739. Ça devient chiant en crisse.**

*It's getting damn annoying.* **En crisse** is a vulgar intensifier. It's also often spelled **en criss**. **Chiant** is used in the sense of *annoying* here.

**740. Ben, change de job d'abord!**

*Well, get another (different) job then!* **D'abord** here means *in that case, then*.

### 741. **Le gars, y'a pété une crise.**

*The guy lost his temper. Péter une crise means to lose one's temper. Pété sounds like pété. Gars rhymes with pas. Y'a is a contraction of il a.*

### 742. **J'ai pété une sale coche.**

*I totally lost my temper. Like péter une crise, the expression péter une coche means to lose one's temper. Sale here is used as an intensifier.*

### 743. **Qu'y mange don' d'la marde!**

*He can eat shit! Manger de la marde means to eat shit. Que is used to form third-person imperatives. Mange don' d'la marde is said directly to someone, but qu'y mange don' d'la marde is said about a person who isn't present.*

### 744. **J'ai pas juste ça à faire, tsé!**

*I've got other things to do, y'know! Tsé is an informal contraction of tu sais.*

### 745. **As-tu fini de mettre les sacs dans l'auto?**

*Have you finished putting the bags in the car? Mettre is pronounced informally as mett'. Similarly, être and battre can sound like êt' and batt'.*

**746. On a jase toute la journée.**

*We talked all day. **Jaser** means to chat, talk. It's pronounced as if it were written **jâser**. **Toujours un plaisir de jaser avec toi.** Always a pleasure chatting with you.*

**747. Moi, je jase de tout et de rien.**

*I talk about anything and everything. The expression **de tout et de rien** means about anything and everything, in other words about anything at all.*

**748. J'ai fait un brin de jasette avec lui.**

*I chatted with him a little. **Un brin** means a little, and **une jasette** is a chat, talk. **Jasette** is pronounced as if it were written **jâsette**.*

**749. J'ai d'la jasette à matin!**

*I'm really talkative this morning! **Avoir de la jasette** means to be talkative. **À matin** is an informal equivalent of **ce matin**. You'll also hear **à soir**, an informal equivalent of **ce soir**.*

**750. Le client m'a garroché sa carte de crédit.**

*The customer threw his credit card at me. **Garrocher** means to throw here.*

### 751. Y'a pire que ça dans' vie.

*There are worse things than that in life.* **Y'a** is a contraction of **il y a**. **Dans' vie** is a contraction of **dans la vie**.

### 752. C'est comme ça depuis un bon bout de temps.

*It's been like that for quite a while now.* **Boute** is an informal pronunciation of **bout**. **Un bon bout de temps** means *quite some time, a long time*.

### 753. J'ai échappé mon cell.

*I dropped my cell, mobile (phone).* **Un cell** or **un cellulaire** is a mobile phone. **Un téléphone intelligent** is a smartphone.

### 754. J'travail dans une épicerie.

*I work in a grocery store.* **Une épicerie** is a grocery store. The informally contracted **j'travail** sounds like **ch'travail**.

### 755. J'ai callé une pizza.

*I called for a pizza.* **Caller une pizza** is an informal expression meaning *to call for a pizza*. **Caller** is pronounced **câller**.

**756. Y'en a qui comprennent pas.**

*Some people don't understand. Y'en a qui is a contraction of il y en a qui. It means there are people who here.*

**757. Le chat m'a grafigné.**

*The cat scratched me. Grafigner means to scratch.*

**758. Y'a une grafigne su'l côté.**

*There's a scratch on the side. Une grafigne is a scratch.*

**759. T'es même pas capable de faire ça comme du monde.**

*You can't even do that properly. Comme du monde means properly, correctly. Capable is pronounced informally as capab'.*

**760. J'en shakais tellement j'avais peur.**

*I was so scared I was shaking. The informal shaker means to shake. It sounds like the English shake + é. J'en shakais means I was shaking from it, and tellement j'avais peur means so scared that I was. J'en shakais tellement j'étais content. I was so happy I was shaking. (I was shaking from it so happy that I was.)*

### 761. J'en ai plein mon casque!

*I'm fed up!* **J'en ai plein mon casque** means *I'm fed up, I'm sick of it*. **Casque** is pronounced informally as **cas'** (sounds like **casse**).

### 762. Y s'est acheté un vieux bazou.

*He bought an old junker of a car.* **Un bazou**, or **un vieux bazou**, is an old or beat-up car. **Y s'est acheté** literally means *he bought himself*.

### 763. Bienvenue!

*You're welcome!* You'll often hear people say **bienvenue** in response to **merci**. It doesn't mean *welcome (to this place)*; it means *you're welcome*, as in **de rien**.

### 764. Ah ben tabarnak!

*Well, holy shit!* This expression can be used to show frustration. *My bike's been stolen again?* **Ah ben tabarnak!**

### 765. Y m'a pitché ça en pleine face.

*He threw it right in my face.* The informal verb **pitcher** comes from the English *to pitch*. It's used in the sense of *to throw*.

### 766. Pas d'trouble!

*No trouble! No problem!* This informal expression is pronounced **pas d'troub'**, with the **le** ending not enunciated. **Y'a pas d'trouble.** *There's no problem.*

### 767. J'pitonne su'l'clavier de mon ordi.

*I'm tapping away on my computer's keyboard.* **Pitonner** means to tap away. **Un piton** is a button. **Ordinateur** can be said informally as **ordi**. **Su'l'** is an informal contraction of **sur le**. The contracted **j'pitonne** sounds like **ch'pitonne**.

### 768. C'est pas des bonnes nouvelles, ça.

*That's not good news.* Rather than **ce ne sont pas**, it's possible to say **c'est pas** here, even before the plural **des bonnes nouvelles**.

### 769. C'est pas des farces.

*It's no joke. I'm not kidding.* **Une farce** is a joke. Like above, **c'est pas** is used here.

### 770. Y'est fatigant avec ses farces plates.

*He's annoying, tiring with his bad jokes.* **Une farce plate** is a bad joke. You'll also hear it referred to as **une joke plate**.

**771. Y'a encore une crotte su'l'cœur.**

*He's still holding a grudge. Une crotte sur le cœur* is a grudge, resentment.

**772. J'trouve ça ben crampant.**

*I think it's hilarious. Something or someone crampant* is hilarious. **C'est crampant comme vidéo.** *It's a hilarious video.*

**773. J'ai été crampé tout l'long.**

*I couldn't stop laughing the entire time. Être crampé, or être crampé de rire,* means to split one's sides laughing, be unable to stop laughing. **Tout le long** means the entire time. The informally contracted **tout l'long** sounds like **toule lon.**

**774. Juste à y voir la face, j'su's crampé d'rire!**

*Just seeing his face, I can't stop laughing! Y voir la face* is an informal way of saying **lui voir la face.** **Juste** can be pronounced informally as **jusse.** **J'su's** sounds like **chu.** It's a contraction of **je suis.**

**775. Attache ta tuque!**

*Hold onto your hat!* This expression is used in the sense of *brace yourself.*

**776. On va s'bourrer la face!**

*We're gonna stuff ourselves! **Se bourrer la face** literally means to stuff one's face. It's used in the sense of eating a large quantity of food.*

**777. La maison était pleine de boucane.**

*The house was full of smoke. **La boucane**, like **la fumée**, means smoke. It can refer to any kind of smoke, including smoke from a cigarette.*

**778. Le camion de vidanges passe à onze heures.**

*The garbage truck goes by at eleven o'clock. Garbage is often called **les vidanges**. **Un camion de vidanges** then is the truck that collects the garbage.*

**779. Ça fait pas mon affaire.**

*That doesn't work for me. It doesn't suit me. The opposite is also used — **ça fait mon affaire**, which means *that works for me, it sounds good to me*.*

**780. La laveuse est brisée.**

*The washing machine is broken. **Une laveuse** is a washing machine, and **une sécheuse** is a dryer. **Brisé** means *broken or out of order*.*

### 781. T'as-tu du change?

*You got any change?* **T'as-tu** is an informal way of saying **est-ce que tu as**. It's also possible to say **as-tu du change?** **Du change**, borrowed from English and used in the sense of **de la monnaie**, is pronounced like a French word.

### 782. T'as-tu du change pour un cinq?

*You got change for a five?* **Un cinq** means *a five* in the sense of a five-dollar bill. You can also say **un dix, un vingt**, etc.

### 783. Le piéton a été frappé par une auto.

*The pedestrian was hit by a car.* **Frapper** is often heard in the sense of *to hit* when talking about vehicles.

### 784. On va fêter ça en grand!

*We're gonna go all out celebrating that!* **En grand** means *big time, all out*.

### 785. T'es pas sorti du bois.

*You're not out of the woods yet.* Someone who's **pas sorti du bois** has trouble ahead to deal with.

**786. Le bar était paqueté de monde.**

*The bar was packed with people. Paqueté sounds like pacté. It means packed.*

**787. Y'était ben paqueté.**

*He was totally wasted. Ben sounds like the French word bain. In addition to packed, paqueté can mean wasted, loaded in the sense of drunk. The verb se paqueter means to get wasted, loaded. It sounds like se pacter.*

**788. As-tu fini de paqueter tes boîtes?**

*Have you finished packing your boxes? Paqueter means to pack here.*

**789. Leur poutine est pas mangeable!**

*Their poutine isn't edible! La poutine is a dish composed of fries, cheese and gravy. Mangeable is pronounced informally as mangeab'.*

**790. Y'a la tête enflée comme ça s'peut pas.**

*He's impossibly big headed, conceited. Enflé means swollen. Someone with a 'swollen head' is conceited. Comme ça s'peut pas is an informal intensifier. Ça s'peut sounds like sass peu.*

### 791. Y'avait les yeux dans' graisse de bines.

*He had a glazed-over look in the eye. Avoir les yeux dans' graisse de bines* literally means *to have one's eyes in the bean fat*. It refers to a dazed look in the eye resulting from fatigue, drinking, etc. **Dans' graisse** is a contraction of **dans la graisse**. **Bines** sounds like the English word *bin*.

### 792. C'est full pas cher.

*It's totally not expensive. It's really cheap. Pas cher* means *cheap* in the sense of *affordable*. **Full** is an informal intensifier used especially by younger people.

### 793. J'ai passé la balayeuse.

*I did the vacuuming. A vacuum cleaner is une balayeuse or un aspirateur.*

### 794. J'ai fait un fou de moi.

*I made a fool of myself. Un fou, or une folle, is used in the sense of fool here.*

### 795. Ça va-tu, toi?

*You OK? You good? Ça va-tu?* is an informal equivalent of **ça va?** **Tu** doesn't mean *you* here. It serves to turn **ça va** into a yes-no question.

**796. C'est frustrant en crisse.**

*It's goddamn frustrating.* **En crisse** is a vulgar intensifier. It's also very often spelled **en criss**. **Crisse**, or **criss**, derives from **Christ**.

**797. Mon t-shirt a refoulé dans' sècheuse.**

*My t-shirt shrunk in the dryer.* **Refouler** means *to shrink*. **Dans' sècheuse** is an informal contraction of **dans la sècheuse**.

**798. Y'arrête pas d'péter d'la broue.**

*He won't stop boasting.* **Péter de la broue** means *to boast*. The expression **se péter les bretelles** can also be used in this sense.

**799. J'ai poché mon examen.**

*I flunked my exam.* **Pocher son examen** means *to flunk one's exam*. The expression **couler son examen** is also used.

**800. Y'est parti avec son char.**

*He left in his car.* **Partir avec son char** means *to leave in one's car*, where **char** is an informal word for *car*. A car is also often called **une auto**.

### 801. **T'es-tu sérieux?**

*Are you serious? Are you for real?* This question shows a speaker's surprise, disbelief, etc. **T'es-tu** is an informal way of saying **est-ce que tu es**. In **t'es-tu**, **t'es** is a contraction of **tu es**. The **tu** signals that this is a yes-no question.

### 802. **C't'un visage à deux faces.**

*He's two-faced. She's two-faced.* **Un visage à deux faces** is a hypocrite. **C't'un** is a contraction of **c'est un**, where the initial **c't'** sounds like **st**.

### 803. **Me semble que c'est pas compliqué, là.**

*It seems straightforward to me.* **Me semble** is an informal way of saying **il me semble**. The **le** ending of **semble** is not usually enunciated in informal language.

### 804. **Tu peux sauver de l'argent comme ça.**

*You can save money that way.* **Sauver de l'argent** means *to save money*.

### 805. **On va aller écouter un film au ciné.**

*We're going to go watch a movie at the cinema.* **Ciné** is an informal way of saying **cinéma**. **Écouter un film** is very often used instead of **regarder un film**.

**806. J'veux pas retarder la file en arrière de moi.**

*I don't wanna hold up the line behind me. **La file** here is a line-up of people. **En arrière de moi** (behind me) and **en avant de moi** (in front of me) mean the same thing as **derrière moi** and **devant moi**.*

**807. Tu dois piger une carte.**

*You have to draw a card. The expression **piger une carte** means to draw a card, pull a card out of the deck.*

**808. J'ai passé deux mois à quêter de l'argent.**

*I spent two months begging for money. **Quêter** means to beg.*

**809. Un quêteux m'a demandé de l'argent.**

*A beggar asked me for money. A beggar is **un quêteux**.*

**810. Y'a p'us d'broches dans' brocheuse.**

*There are no more staples in the stapler. **Une broche** is a staple, and **une brocheuse** is a stapler. **Y'a p'us** is an informal contraction of **il n'y a plus**. **P'us** sounds like **pu**. **Dans' brocheuse** is a contraction of **dans la brocheuse**.*

### 811. C't'un peu niaiseux, son affaire.

*It's a bit silly, his situation. **Son affaire** means his situation, his problem, what he's up to, what he's doing. You can also say **mon affaire, ton affaire, leur affaire**, etc.*

### 812. Y'a du monde à' messe.

*There are crowds of people. It's a full house. **Y'a du monde à' messe** is a contraction of **il y a du monde à la messe**. It literally means *there are lots of people at mass*, but it's used figuratively to say a place is full of people. **À' messe** is a contraction of **à la messe**. **À la** contracts in spontaneous speech to **à'**.*

### 813. J'ai même pas eu à passer une entrevue.

*I didn't even have to take an interview. **Une entrevue** is a job interview.*

### 814. Ça me lève le cœur de voir ça.

*Seeing that makes me sick. **Lever le cœur à qn** means to make sb sick, disgust sb.*

### 815. Fais comme tu veux, mais viens pas chiâler après.

*Do whatever you want, but don't go complaining afterwards. **Viens pas** is an informal way of saying **ne viens pas**. **Chiâler** means to complain.*

### 816. Mon prof a toujours l'air bête.

*My prof always looks angry, grouchy. L'air bête* is an angry look on the face.

### 817. Y m'a regardé avec un air bête.

*He gave me an angry look. Regarder qn avec un air bête* is to look angrily at sb.

### 818. Tu peux ben t'le crisser où j'pense!

*You can shove it you know where!* This is a rude way of telling someone to take something and shove it. **Ben**, from **bien**, sounds like the French word **bain**. **Crisser** here is a vulgar way of saying **mettre**. **Te le crisser** means *to shove it up yourself*, where **le** refers to a masculine noun.

### 819. Tu peux ben t'la crisser dans l'cul!

*You can shove it up your ass!* This is a variation on the example above. **Te la crisser** means *to shove it up yourself*, where **la** refers to a feminine noun. **Dans l'cul** sounds like **dani cu**.

### 820. Y m'a pas donné de tip.

*He didn't give me a tip. Un tip* is an informal word for **un pourboire**.

**821. J'ai essayé de me stationner le plus loin possible.**

*I tried to park as far away as possible. **Se stationner** means to park (one's car).*

**822. Y m'a coupé dans l'stationnement.**

*He cut me off in the parking lot. **Un stationnement** is a parking lot, car park. **Couper qn** means to cut sb off. **Se faire couper** means to get cut off.*

**823. Y m'a regardé avec un beau gros sourire baveux.**

*He looked at me with this totally obnoxious smile. **Baveux** can be used informally in the sense of obnoxious.*

**824. Y'est trop baveux, ce gars-là.**

*He's too obnoxious, that guy. That guy's got too much attitude. **Baveux** can also be used to describe a person as being obnoxious or as having an attitude. The letters **rs** in **gars** are silent. **Gars** rhymes with **pas**.*

**825. J'y aurais raccroché dans' face!**

*I'd've just hung up on him, her! **J'y aurais raccroché** is a contraction of **je lui aurais raccroché**. **Dans' face** is a contraction of **dans la face**.*

### 826. J'ai commandé deux pointes de pizza.

*I ordered two slices of pizza. Une pointe de pizza is a slice of pizza.*

### 827. On m'a envoyé chier.

*They told me to piss off. Envoyer chier qn is used in the sense of to tell sb to piss off or even to tell sb to fuck off, depending on the context. This expression literally means to send sb off to take a shit.*

### 828. Va don' chier!

*Piss off! Screw you! Up yours! This can also be said as just va chier. Don' is a contraction of donc. The c is silent. Va chier literally means go shit, go take a shit.*

### 829. Ça m'fait chier.

*It pisses me off. Faire chier qn means to piss sb off. It literally means to make sb take a shit.*

### 830. J'ai bu ma slush trop vite.

*I drank my slushie too fast. La slush can refer to both a sweet drink made of coloured ice and to dirty, melting snow in the street.*

### 831. J'habite en appartement.

*I live in an apartment. **Habiter en appartement** means to live in an apartment, and **partir en appartement** means to move into an apartment.*

### 832. Y'était gratteux, mon ex.

*My ex was cheap. **Gratteux** means cheap in the sense of stingy. **Cheap** is also used. **T'es ben cheap.** You're so cheap.*

### 833. C'est ça qui m'gosse.

*That's what bugs me. **Gosser** means to bug, bother here.*

### 834. Le gars, y m'a chiâlé après.

*The guy yelled at me, chewed me out. **Chiâler** means to complain, but here it takes on the sense of to chew out. **Après** doesn't mean afterwards here; it means at. **Me chiâler après** means to yell at me, chew me out. **Te chiâler après**, to yell at you, chew you out. The letters **rs** in **gars** are silent. **Gars** rhymes with **pas**.*

### 835. J'étais en gougounes.

*I was wearing flip-flops. **Gougounes** are flip-flops. It's a feminine noun.*

**836. J'aurais dû me tasser à droite.**

*I should've pulled over to the right (in my car). Tasser is pronounced tâsser.*

**837. Y s'est fait frapper par un gars qui conduisait saoul.**

*He was hit by a guy who was driving drunk. Conduire saoul means to drive drunk. Saoul is pronounced sou. The feminine form is saoule, pronounced soule. Se faire frapper means to get hit (by a car).*

**838. Ça l'a continué pendant vingt minutes.**

*It continued for twenty minutes. You'll sometimes hear ça a said as ça l'a, with an L sound slipped in. It can also be contracted to ç'a, which sounds like sa.*

**839. J'ai rangé ma chemise sur un support.**

*I put my shirt away on a clothes hanger. Un support is a clothes hanger.*

**840. C'est pas de tes esti d'affaires!**

*It's none of your goddamn business! Esti is a vulgar usage. It becomes esti de before a noun. The vulgarity of this example is removed by saying c'est pas de tes affaires, but it risks sounding rude nonetheless.*

**841. Arrête de niaiser avec la puck!**

*Stop procrastinating! Make up your mind!* **Puck** is pronounced **poque**.

**842. Le plus tannant des deux, c'est Daniel.**

*The most annoying of the two (of them) is Daniel.* **Tannant** means *annoying* here.

**843. On m'a débarré la porte.**

*They unlocked the door for me.* **Débarrer** means *to unlock*. **Débarrer la porte à qn** means *to unlock the door for sb.* **Débarrer** is pronounced **débârrer**.

**844. J'trouve ça correct, mais c'est pas mon genre de bouffe.**

*I think it's OK, but it's not my kind of food.* **C'est pas mon genre** is used in the sense of *it's not my preference, it's not what I like*. **La bouffe** is an informal word for *food*. **J'trouve** sounds like **ch'trouve**, and **correct** like **correc'**.

**845. Pourquoi tu regardes mon chum de même?**

*Why are you looking at my boyfriend like that?* **De même** means **comme ça**, which is also possible here. The inversion is typically avoided after the question word **pourquoi**.

### 846. **C'est plus fort que moi!**

*I can't help it!* This expression is common to all francophones. If you just can't resist, **c'est plus fort que toi**.

### 847. **J'ai décidé de charger moins cher à mes clients.**

*I've decided to charge my customers less money.* **Charger** can be heard informally in the sense of *to charge (money)*. **On m'a chargé 40 \$.** *I was charged \$40.*

### 848. **Y s'est pitché s'a piste de danse.**

*He hit the dance floor.* **Se pitcher** literally means *to throw oneself*. **Pitcher** sounds like the English word *pitch* + **é**. **S'a** is an informal contraction of **sur la**.

### 849. **'Est ben bitch, elle!**

*She's such a bitch!* Here, **elle est** has contracted to **'est**, which sounds like **è**. **Ben** sounds like **bain**; it's a contraction of **bien**. **Bitch** is pronounced as in English.

### 850. **C'est-tu ouvert?**

*Are you open? Is (the store) open?* **C'est-tu ouvert?** is an informal way of asking **est-ce que c'est ouvert?**

### 851. J'ai lavé les ustensiles.

*I washed the utensils.* **Les ustensiles** are forks, spoons and knives.

### 852. J'su's tellement énervée!

*I'm so excited!* **Énervé**, also pronounced informally as **énarvé**, can mean *excited*.

### 853. Nenon.

*No, no.* **Nenon** is a colloquial pronunciation of **non, non. Nenon, c'est pas moi.** *No, no, it's not me.*

### 854. Qu'est-ce tu vas prendre, toi?

*What are you going to get?* **Qu'est-ce** sounds like **quess**. Asking the question this way (rather than **qu'est-ce que tu vas prendre?**, although also possible) sounds informal. **Prendre** is used in the sense of *to order* (food in a restaurant) here.

### 855. Je sais pas, pour savoir.

*I don't know, just wondering.* **Pour savoir** can be used like the English *just wondering*. –**Pourquoi?** –**Je sais pas, pour savoir.** –*Why?* –*I don't know, just wondering.* **Je sais pas** can contract to **j'sais pas**. It sounds like **ché pas**.

**856. J'ai perdu mes verres de contact.**

*I lost my contact lenses.* **Des verres de contact** are contact lenses.

**857. J'l'ai réparé avec du tape.**

*I fixed it with tape.* The masculine noun **tape** is pronounced as in English.

**858. J'ai d'la misère à enlever un plasteur.**

*I have trouble taking a band-aid off.* **Un plasteur** is a bandage used to cover a small wound on the skin. The informal expression **avoir d'la misère à faire** means *to have trouble, difficulty doing*. **D'la** is a contraction of **de la**. **D'la** has one syllable, whereas **de la** has two.

**859. C'est plein de coquerelles.**

*It's full of cockroaches.* **Une coquerelle** is a cockroach.

**860. J'ai enlevé mes souliers.**

*I took my shoes off.* The masculine noun **souliers** is used far more often than the feminine noun **chaussures** when talking about shoes, at least conversationally. Socks are called **des bas**.

### 861. Quand tu y parles de ça, y te répond quoi?

When you talk to 'im about that, what does he say to you? **Tu y parles** is an informal way of saying **tu lui parles** (you talk to him, her). Note that **tu y** doesn't contract further to **t'y** here.

### 862. J'y ai demandé de s'en aller.

I asked 'im to go away. **J'y ai demandé** is an informal way of saying **je lui ai demandé** (I asked him, her). **S'en aller** means to go away, leave.

### 863. Pèse su'l'gaz!

Step on the gas! The expression **peser sur le gaz** means to step on the gas (accelerator). **Gaz** is pronounced **gâz**.

### 864. Change de poste!

Change the channel! **Un poste** is a television channel. Note that **change de poste** uses **de**, not **le**. **Change pas d'sujet!** Don't change the subject!

### 865. J'ai nettoyé mon poêle.

I cleaned my stove. **Un poêle** is a stove.

**866. J'ai retiré de l'argent au guichet automatique.**

*I withdrew money at the bank machine. Un guichet automatique* is a bank machine or ABM, ATM.

**867. Eux autres, y disent que ça coûte cher.**

*They say it's expensive. Y disent* can mean either **ils disent** or **elles disent**. In spoken language, **ils** (pronounced informally as **y**) can take the place of **elles**. Even **eux autres** can refer to females.

**868. Ça m'a coûté un bras.**

*It cost me an arm and a leg.* If something costs **un bras**, it's really expensive.

**869. J'ai une brassée de lavage à faire.**

*I've got a load of washing to do. Une brassée* is a load. It's pronounced **brâssée**.

**870. J'utilise des épingles à linge en bois.**

*I use wooden clothespins. Une épingle à linge* is a clothespin used to hang clothes on a clothesline, **une corde à linge**. **En bois** means *made of wood*; **en plastique** means *made of plastic*.

### 871. J'parlais de... tsé, chose, là.

*I was talking about... y'know, what's-his-name.* **Chose** might be used when you don't remember someone's name. **Tsé** is an informal contraction of **tu sais**.

### 872. Tu penses toujours croche.

*You've got a sick mind.* **Penser croche** literally means *to think crooked*. Someone who always interprets comments in a sexual way thinks 'crooked'.

### 873. J'me su's arraché des reculons su'l'doigt.

*I pulled off some hangnails on my finger.* **Des reculons** are hangnails, small pieces of skin that detach alongside a fingernail. **J'me su's** is a contraction of **je me suis**.

### 874. J'ai été obligé de booster mon char.

*I had to give my car a boost.* **Booster** sounds like the English *boost* + **é**. **Booster** means *to boost, give a boost*, as in when a car battery is dead.

### 875. C't'assez, là! J'su's tanné!

*That's enough! I'm fed up!* **C't'assez** is a contraction of **c'est assez**. It means *that's enough*, used when someone has reached a breaking point.

**876. C't'assez capoté comme idée.**

*That's a pretty crazy, wild idea. Capoté means crazy, wild.*

**877. Y'a un gros banc d'neige en avant d'la maison.**

*There's a huge snowbank in front of the house. Un banc de neige is a snowbank. Banc sounds like ban; the c isn't pronounced. The term banc de neige is also used in Belgian French. En avant de here means the same thing as devant.*

**878. J'ai punché ma carte de temps.**

*I punched my timecard. Puncher is an informal usage deriving from the English to punch.*

**879. Arrête de m'ostiner!**

*Stop arguing with me! The informal ostiner, which comes from obstiner, means to argue. Someone who's argumentative is ostineux.*

**880. Va mettre ton coton ouaté.**

*Go put your sweatshirt on. Un coton ouaté is a sweatshirt. Ouaté sounds like waté. Mettre is pronounced informally as mett'.*

### 881. **C'est qui qui a pris mon livre?**

*Who took my book?* **C'est qui qui** is often used to ask 'who' questions. The **re** ending of **livre** isn't articulated in informal speech — **liv'**.

### 882. **Je sais pas c'est qui qui a eu l'idée de faire ça.**

*I don't know whose idea it was to do that.* **C'est qui qui** might also be used informally as a conjunction.

### 883. **C'est son père qui était sur l'aide sociale.**

*It's his father who was on welfare.* **Être sur l'aide sociale** means *to be on welfare*.

### 884. **Y'attendait son chèque de BS.**

*He was waiting for his welfare cheque.* **BS** stands for **bien-être social**. **Bien-être social** (informal term) and **aide sociale** (official term) both mean *welfare*. **BS** is derogatory. **Sur le BS** means *on welfare*.

### 885. **Tasse-toi.**

*Move over. Shove over.* The verb **se tasser** means *to move over, make room*. **Tasser** is pronounced **tâsser**.

**886. Dehors, pis vite à part de t'ça!**

*Get out, and (make it) fast! À part de t'ça* is an informal way of pronouncing *à part de ça*. *De t'ça* sounds like **de** with a **t** sound on the end, followed by **ça**. **Enfin d'la neige, pis en masse à part de t'ça!** *Finally there's snow, and lots of it!*

**887. C'est tannant, un chien qui jappe tout l'temps.**

*A dog that barks all the time is annoying. Tannant* means *annoying*. **Japper** means *to bark*. The informally contracted **tout l'temps** sounds like **toule temps**.

**888. J'ai fait du pouce jusqu'à Ottawa.**

*I hitchhiked as far as Ottawa, all the way to Ottawa. Le pouce* is the thumb. **Faire du pouce** means *to hitchhike*.

**889. J'ai serré mon linge d'été.**

*I put my summer clothes away. You'll sometimes hear serrer* used in the sense of **ranger**, *to put away*. **Mon linge** means *my clothes* here.

**890. C'est ma best!**

*She's my best friend! Ma best* here means **ma meilleure amie**.

### 891. J'ai eu ben d'la misère à dormir.

*I really had a lot of trouble sleeping. **Avoir d'la misère** means to have trouble, and **ben d'la misère** means a lot of trouble.*

### 892. Y'était rendu pas mal chaud.

*He was pretty wasted by that point. **Chaud** can be used in the sense of wasted, loaded, drunk. **Pas mal chaud** means pretty wasted. **Y'était rendu** means he had become.*

### 893. Y'en avait partout.

*It was everywhere. **Y'en avait partout** is an informal way of saying **il y en avait partout** (literally, there was some of it everywhere). For example, if there was water everywhere on the floor, you might say **y'en avait partout**.*

### 894. J'su's ben frileuse!

*I get cold easily! Someone who's **frileux** can't stand the cold.*

### 895. Ben, j'suppose que c'est correct comme ça.

*Well, I guess it's fine like that. Informally, **j'suppose** sounds like **chpose**.*

### 896. Gardez la ligne.

*Hold the line. Don't hang up.* A customer service representative might say this on the telephone.

### 897. Pour faire une histoire courte, oui, c'est ça.

*To make a long story short, yes, that's right.* The expression **pour faire une histoire courte** is a calque of the English equivalent.

### 898. Faque on y va!

*So we're off!* The informal **faque** means *so*. **On y va** means *let's go, we're off*.

### 899. On était une couple de chums.

*I was with a couple friends.* This literally means *we were a couple friends*. **Vous êtes combien?** *How many (of you) are there?* **On est deux.** *There are two of us.* **Une couple de** means *a few, a couple*. **Couple** is pronounced informally as **coup'e**.

### 900. Y s'prend pour un autre.

*He thinks he's something else.* **Se prendre pour un autre** means *to be conceited, think too highly of oneself*, etc. **Autre** is pronounced informally as **aut'**.

### 901. J'rêve-tu?

*Am I dreaming? Is this for real?* **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question, although this question is in fact rhetorical. It's a way of expressing one's disbelief over a situation, as in *is this seriously happening?*

### 902. C'est quasiment en face du métro.

*It's almost in front of the métro (station).* **Quasiment** is used in the same sense as **presque**, *almost*. The **métro** is Montréal's subway system.

### 903. J'ai fermé le chauffage à' maison.

*I turned the heating off at home.* **Fermer** is used in the sense of *to turn off* here. **À' maison** is an informal contraction of **à la maison**.

### 904. Tu vas faire rire de toi.

*You're going to get laughed at.* **Faire rire** means *to make (people) laugh*, so **faire rire de soi** literally means *to make (people) laugh about oneself*.

### 905. J'ai une grosse journée demain.

*I've got a busy day tomorrow.* A busy day is **une grosse journée**.

### 906. J't'en ai parlé tantôt.

*I talked to you about that before.* The informally contracted **j't'en** sounds like **ch't'en**. **Tantôt** refers to a short period of time in the past here.

### 907. J'avoue que j'aimerais ben ça.

*I admit I'd really like that.* This can also be said as **j'avoue que j'aimerais ben ben ça** for more emphasis.

### 908. Ça risque de pas être beau.

*It might not turn out nice.* **De ne pas** before a verb in the infinitive can be said informally as **de pas**. The same goes for **pour ne pas** before an infinitive.

### 909. J'vire folle.

*I'm going crazy.* **Virer fou** or **folle** means *to go crazy*. In **j'trouve** and **j'peux**, **j'** sounds like **ch**, but it doesn't in **j'vire** and **j'veux**. Before **v**, **j'** still sounds like **j**.

### 910. Ça va être pas mal trippant.

*It's gonna be pretty awesome.* **Trippant** means *awesome, amazing* here, and **pas mal** is an intensifier. **Être** can be pronounced informally as **êt'**.

### 911. Si tu files pas, tu m'appelles.

*If you don't feel good, you call me. **Files** sounds much like the English *fill*. **Filer** is often spelled **feeler** because it derives from the English *feel*.*

### 912. Combien tu vends tes fleurs?

*How much do your flowers cost? With **vous**, you might hear **combien vous vendez vos gâteaux?** How much do your cakes cost?*

### 913. J'aimerais ça qu'on parle de lui.

*I'd like (for us) to talk about him. In spontaneous speech, **ça** is usually included after **j'aimerais**, **j'aime**, **j'haïs**, etc. **J'aime ça, les animaux.** I like animals. **J'haïs ça, faire l'épicerie.** I hate grocery shopping. **J'haïs** sounds like **ja-i**. **J'haïs ça** means I hate it, that.*

### 914. J'ai passé une super belle soirée avec lui.

*I spent a super nice evening with him. **Super** is used informally as an intensifier.*

### 915. C'est ça que j'ai trouvé ben l'fun avec ça.

*That's what I thought was really great about it. **Le fun** can sometimes mean great.*

### 916. **À quoi tu penses?**

*What are you thinking about?* The inversion isn't used after **à quoi** here. This is typical of spoken language.

### 917. **C't'un méchant party.**

*It's a wicked party.* **C't'un** is a contraction of **c'est un**. **Méchant** is an informal usage similar to English's *wicked*, used in the sense of *amazing, awesome*.

### 918. **J'aime ça, cette toune-là.**

*I like that song.* **Une toune** is an informal word meaning *song*, borrowed from English's *tune*.

### 919. **C'est ben de l'argent!**

*That's a lot of money!* **Ben** is an informal reduction of **bien**. It sounds like the French word **bain**. It means **beaucoup** here.

### 920. **Y'a gagné sa vie avec ça.**

*He earned his living doing that.* The infinitive **gagner** and past participle **gagné** are pronounced **gâgné**. **Y'a** is a contraction of **il a**.

### 921. Ç'a-tu bien été?

*Did it go well?* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**. **Tu** signals that this is a yes-no question. It doesn't mean *you* here. This question means the same thing as **est-ce que ça a bien été?**

### 922. Oh que vous êtes fine!

*Oh, you're so nice!* The adjective **fin, fine** means *nice, friendly, kind* here.

### 923. J'trouve ça tellement génial.

*I think that's so amazing.* French uses **je trouve** in sentences of the sort *I think that's..., I find that...* **J'trouve ça plate.** *I think that's too bad.* **J'trouve ça niaiseux.** *I think that's silly.* The informal **j'trouve** sounds like **ch'trouve**.

### 924. Ça va ben, toé?

*How yeh doin'? Yeh doin' good?* **Toé** is an informal equivalent of **toi**.

### 925. Pourquoi t'as faite ça?

*Why did you do that?* The past participle **fait** may be pronounced informally as **faite**. This isn't the feminine form; it's just a feature of informal language.

**926. Et ça, j'savais pas ça.**

*And that, I didn't know that.* **Je savais** can be pronounced informally as **j'savais**, which sounds like **chavais**.

**927. C'est ben parfait comme ça.**

*It's just perfect like that.* **C'est parfait** is used like English's *that's perfect, it's perfect*. **C'est ben parfait** is more enthusiastic. **Ben** sounds like the French word **bain**.

**928. C'est un char neuf.**

*It's a new car.* **C'est un** can contract informally to **c't'un**, but it can also be pronounced **cé t'un**.

**929. Quand ça?**

*When was that?* Imagine a friend told you he or she had tried to call: **J'ai essayé de t'appeler**. You could ask when that was exactly: **Quand ça?**

**930. Ça va être pas mal le fun.**

*It's gonna be pretty fun.* **Pas mal** isn't a negation; it's used to reinforce. Say the words **pas mal** together so the meaning isn't lost: **ça va être / pas mal / le fun**.

### 931. C'est pas loin de d'là.

*It's not far from there.* **De là** can be pronounced informally as **de d'là**. It sounds like **de** with a **d** sound on the end, followed by **là**. You'll also hear **de ça** pronounced as **de t'ça**, with a **t** sound added instead.

### 932. Ton nom, c'est quoi?

*What's your name?* This question can be asked as both **c'est quoi ton nom?** and **ton nom, c'est quoi?**

### 933. C'est pas ta job à toi, ça?

*Isn't it your job to do that?* **Job** is used in the feminine in colloquial language.

### 934. Y dévisage le monde, lui.

*He stares at people.* **Le monde** is used here in the sense of *people*.

### 935. Non, on débarque pas icitte.

*No, we're not getting off here.* **Débarquer** means *to get off* when talking about vehicles. **Icitte** sounds like the French **i** followed by the English pronunciation of the word *sit*. You might imagine someone using public transportation saying this.

### 936. T'es rendu où maintenant?

*Where are you now? Where have you ended up?* For example, if a co-worker is working somewhere else now, you could ask where exactly with this question.

### 937. Ouais, mais ça fesse pareil.

*Yeah, well, it still hurts. It hurts all the same.* **Fesser** sounds like **fèsser**. It means *to hurt, come as a blow* in the sense of being difficult to deal with. **Perdre sa job, ça fesse.** *Losing your job hurts.*

### 938. J'su's pas pire pantoute.

*I'm not bad at all.* **Pas pire pantoute** means *not bad at all*.

### 939. Tu m'entends-tu?

*Do you hear me? Can you hear me?* The first **tu** is the second person singular meaning *you*. The second **tu** signals that this is a yes-no question.

### 940. C't'un esti d'malade.

*He's fucking crazy.* **Un malade** means *crazy person* here. **Un esti de** is a vulgar usage. **C't'un** is an informal contraction of **c'est un**.

### 941. **Pis là, y'est parti.**

*And then he left.* **Pis là** is used frequently when recounting events. It means *and then* when used with the past tense. **Y'est** is a contraction of **il est**. It sounds like **yé**.

### 942. **Un jour, m'as essayer ça.**

*I'm gonna try it one day.* **M'as** means *I'm gonna*. It rhymes with **pas**. In conversational language, you'll also hear **j'vas**, where **vas** rhymes with **pas**.

### 943. **C'est quasiment moitié prix.**

*It's almost half price.* **Quasiment** means *almost*.

### 944. **Bon, écoute, on se r'prend.**

*OK, listen, we'll talk again soon.* The informally contracted **se r'prend** sounds like **se** with an **r** sound on the end, followed by **prend**.

### 945. **On se r'parle tantôt.**

*We'll talk again later on.* A conversation could be ended with this. The contracted **se r'parle** sounds like **se** with an **r** sound on the end, followed by **parle**.

**946. J'vas l'appeler pour y donner des nouvelles.**

*I'm gonna call him to say hi, let him know what's going on, how things are going. J'vas is an informal equivalent of je vais. Vas rhymes with pas. Y donner is an informal pronunciation of lui donner. Nouvelles means news.*

**947. Pis j't'allé là avec lui.**

*Then I went there with him. J't'allé is an informal contraction of je suis allé. It sounds like ch't'allé.*

**948. Ça commence quand?**

*When does it start? The question word quand is placed after ça commence, which sounds colloquial.*

**949. Vous allez où exactement?**

*Where are you going exactly? The question word où is placed after vous allez.*

**950. Arrête de tout changer aux deux semaines!**

*Stop changing everything every two weeks! Aux deux semaines means every two weeks.*

**951. Ça m'a donné le goût de partir en affaires.**

*That made me want to go into business.* The expression **partir en affaires** means to go into business. **Goût** is used here in the sense of **envie**.

**952. Ouais, mais ça m'tente pas.**

*Yeah, but I don't want to.* **Ça m'tente pas** is a frequently used way of saying *I don't want to, I don't feel like it*. The informally contracted **ça m'** sounds like **samm**.

**953. Qu'est-ce c'est qu'on attend?**

*What are we waiting for?* The informal **qu'est-ce c'est** (as opposed to **qu'est-ce que c'est**) is often spelled **quessé** if it appear in writing. **Quessé qu'on attend?**

**954. J'peux-tu dire quelque chose?**

*Can I say something?* **J'peux-tu** means *can I*. **Tu** here signals that this is a yes-no question. **J'peux** sounds like **ch'peux**. **Quelque chose** can be pronounced informally as **quèqu'chose**, where **quèqu'** sounds like *kek*.

**955. Ah oui, c'est tellement vrai!**

*Oh yes, that's just so true!* The intensifier **tellement** sounds very enthusiastic.

**956. Y'a pas une cenne à faire avec ça.**

*There's no money in that at all.* The feminine noun **cenne** (meaning cent, penny) is an informal equivalent of the masculine noun **cent**, pronounced like its English equivalent. This sentence literally means *there isn't a cent to be made with that*.

**957. C'est pas mal de gens, ça.**

*That's a lot of people.* **Pas mal de** means *a lot of, quite a bit of*.

**958. C'est pas mal moins payant.**

*It's quite a bit less profitable. It pays quite a bit less.* **Pas mal moins** means *quite a bit less*. **C'est pas mal moins cher.** *It's quite a bit cheaper.*

**959. Au début, c'tait plus rough.**

*At first, it was rougher, tougher, more difficult.* **Rough** sounds like **roffe**. **C'tait** is an informal pronunciation of **c'était**, where the initial **c't** sounds like **st**.

**960. Faut être un osti d'fou pour faire ça.**

*You gotta be fucking crazy to do that.* **Un osti de**, or **un esti de**, is vulgar. **Faut être** is an informal way of saying **il faut être**. Informally, **être** sounds like **êt'**.

**961. Moi, c't'à ça que j'm'attendais.**

*That's what I was expecting.* **C't'à** is an informal contraction of **c'est à**. It sounds like **st'à**. **C'est à** can also be pronounced as **cé t'à**. To expect is **s'attendre à**, with the preposition **à** — that's why it's **c'est à ça** here, and not **c'est ça**.

**962. J'ai un pied-à-terre à Montréal.**

*I've got a pied-à-terre in Montréal.* **Un pied-à-terre** (pronounced **pié à terre**) is an occasional residence away from one's main home.

**963. Y'a un p'tit côté fif.**

*He acts a little queer.* **Un petit côté fif** literally means *a little queer side*. **Fif** is derogatory. **Y'a** is an informal contraction of **il a**.

**964. Ç'a donné c'que ç'a donné.**

*It ended up the way it ended up.* **Ç'a** is a contraction of **ça a**. It sounds like **sa**. **C'que** sounds like **skeu**. It's a contraction of **ce que**.

**965. Le message a pas passé.**

*People didn't get it.* If the message doesn't 'pass', then people don't understand it.

**966. J'trouve qu'on capote trop sur ça.**

*I think people make too big a deal of it. **Capoter sur** means to make a big deal of, to go gaga over, etc.*

**967. C'est quand même pas rien.**

*Still, it's quite a bit. **C'est pas rien** literally means *it's not nothing*; it's a way of saying there's in fact quite a bit, or even a lot.*

**968. Ça doit être plate pour toi.**

*That must stink, suck for you. **Plate** is used here in the sense of *unfortunate*. It's also often spelled **platte**.*

**969. Ça paraissait même pas.**

*You couldn't even tell. You can also say **ça paraît même pas**, *you can't even tell*.*

**970. Tu comprends-tu?**

*You understand?* The first **tu** is the second-person singular **tu** meaning *you*. The second **tu** turns **tu comprends** into a yes-no question. It's also entirely possible in a conversation to say **comprends-tu?**

**971. J'ai hâte de savoir c'que t'en penses.**

*I can't wait to know what you think about it. C'que t'en penses* is an informal way of saying **ce que tu en penses**, *what you think about it*. **C'que** sounds like **skeu**. **J'ai hâte** means *I can't wait*.

**972. Y'a eu un parcours de vie vraiment flyé.**

*His path in life was really out there. Y'a eu* is an informal pronunciation of **il a eu**. **Flyé** sounds like the English *fly* + **é**. **Parcours** is pronounced **parcour**.

**973. Y'est ben que trop vieux.**

*He's way too old. Ben que trop* is an informal intensifier meaning *way too*.

**974. Moi, ça m'arrive à chaque fois.**

*That happens to me every time. Chaque fois* is often preceded by **à** in conversational language (**à chaque fois**).

**975. À chaque dimanche, c'est comme ça.**

*It's like that every Sunday.* In the same way that **chaque fois** is often preceded by **à** (**à chaque fois**), **chaque dimanche** might be said as **à chaque dimanche**.

**976. J'su's ben content que ça soit pas arrivé.**

*I'm really happy that didn't happen. J'su's ben* sounds like **chu bain**. **Ben content** means *really happy*. **Arriver** is used in the sense of *to happen*.

**977. Y'en a pas beaucoup.**

*There aren't many of them. Y'en a pas* is a contraction of **il n'y en a pas**. **En** here equates to the English *of them*. **Y'en a pas** on its own means *there aren't any (of them)*. **Y'en a pas beaucoup** means *there aren't many (of them)*.

**978. Là, y'en a p'us.**

*Now there aren't any anymore. Y'en a p'us* is a contraction of **il n'y en a plus**. **Plus** is pronounced informally here as **p'us**, which sounds like **pu**.

**979. As-tu aimé ça?**

*Did you like it? Did you like that?* Although **as-tu** uses the inversion, it's often heard in conversations. It doesn't sound formal.

**980. C'est arrivé d'un coup sec.**

*It happened all of a sudden. D'un coup sec* means *all of a sudden*.

**981. Lui, y fait c'qu'y veut.**

*He does whatever he wants. C'qu'y* sounds like **squi**. It means **ce qu'il**.

**982. J'te connais pas tant qu'ça finalement.**

*In the end, I really don't know you all that well. Tant que ça* means *all that much*. The contracted **tant qu'ça** sounds like **tanq' ça**. **J'te** sounds like **ch'te**.

**983. Ça m'tape s'es nerfs.**

*That gets on my nerves. Taper sur les nerfs à qn* means *to get on sb's nerves*. **S'es nerfs** is a contraction of **sur les nerfs**. It sounds like **sé nèr**. The final **fs** in **nerfs** is silent, so **nerfs** rhymes with **mère**. **S'es** is an informal contraction of the words **sur les**.

**984. Va-t'en pas!**

*Don't go! Va-t'en* means *go, go away*. It can be negated informally as **va-t'en pas**.

**985. T'es t'un malade!**

*You're crazy! T'es t'un malade* is an informal pronunciation of **tu es un malade**, with a **t** sound slipped in between **t'es** (sounds like **té**) and **un**.

### 986. **C'est pas mal plus tough à faire.**

*It's quite a bit harder to do. Tough, or toffe, means tough, difficult, hard. Pas mal tough means pretty tough, pretty hard. Plus is pronounced plu here.*

### 987. **Dis-lé pas.**

*Don't say it. Dis-lé pas is an informal pronunciation of dis-le pas, which is itself an informal equivalent of ne le dis pas.*

### 988. **J't'assez content d'avoir fini.**

*I'm pretty happy to be done. J't'assez is an informal contraction of je suis assez, with a t sound slipped in between j' and assez. It sounds like ch't'assez.*

### 989. **Ça marche pas d'même.**

*That's not how it works. It doesn't work like that. De même here means comme ça, like that. Marcher is often used in the sense of to function.*

### 990. **Ça m'tente d'y aller.**

*I want to go there. Ça m'tente means I want to, I feel like it. It sounds like samm tente. Y aller means to go (there). J'veux y aller. I want to go. I want to go there.*

**991. J'ai pas l'goût d'en parler.**

*I don't wanna talk about it. I don't feel like talking about it. **Avoir le goût** means to want, to feel like. **En parler** means to talk about it.*

**992. C'est la même maudite affaire.**

*It's the same damn thing. **Affaire** is used here in the sense of *thing*. **Maudit** means damned.*

**993. J'm'en crisse de c'que tu dis.**

*I don't give a damn what you say. **S'en crisser** is a vulgar usage meaning to not give a damn. **C'que** is a contraction of **ce que**. It sounds like **skeu**.*

**994. Te fais-tu écoœurer là-dessus?**

*Do you get picked on for it? **Écoœurer qn** means to pick on sb. **Se faire écoœurer** means to get picked on.*

**995. Y s'passe ben des affaires.**

*There's lots of stuff going on. **Y s'passe** is an informal pronunciation of **il se passe**. **Ben des affaires** means lots of things, stuff. **Ben** sounds like **bain**.*

**996. Y'est vieux, mon 4x4.**

*My 4x4 is old.* **4x4**, a kind of vehicle, is pronounced **quat' par quat'**. **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. It's an informal contraction of **il est**.

**997. Y'a pas l'air content, le monsieur.**

*That man doesn't look happy.* You might hear a man referred to as **le monsieur**. A woman might be referred to as **la madame**.

**998. Ça marche pas comme ça dans' vraie vie.**

*It doesn't work like that in real life.* **Dans' vraie vie** is an informal contraction of **dans la vraie vie**.

**999. L'autre gars, c't'un esti d'loser.**

*The other guy's a fucking loser.* **C't'un** is a contraction of **c'est un**. **Loser** is pronounced **louzeur**. **Un esti de loser** means *a fucking loser*.

**1000. Y'est pas si pire, ce gars-là.**

*He's not so bad, that guy.* This means the guy is in fact pretty good. **Y'est** sounds like **yé**. The letters **rs** in **gars** are silent. **Gars** rhymes with **pas**.

You've done it! You've worked through 1000 examples of use and now have a much stronger command of Québécois French. But don't stop now — go find a francophone to speak with and continue your discovery of Québécois French on **OffQc!**